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U. S. Bombs Kiska Base; French Rule From Paris? Fire Hazard Cleanup Plan

The World's Day—December 19, 1942

Washington: Japanese Base Bombed

Army heavy bombers splattered Japan's base on Kiska Island in the Aleutians with explosives on Dec. 17, the Navy announced today, causing heavy explosions and starting fires.

The Office of Price Administration released 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of cured beef and frozen beef cuts as part of the beef quotas for three months ending Dec. 31.

"A thoroughly integrated plan" replacing the present drastic curtailment of gasoline sales on the Eastern seaboard should be in effect in 48 hours, the Office of Price Administration announced.

William Francis Gibbs of New York, naval architect and designer of mass-built cargo craft, was named by the War Production Board to become "controller of shipbuilding."

Europe: Return of Pétain Regime to Paris?

Return to Paris of Pétain Government has been definitely decided upon, the Geneva Tribune said in a dispatch from Paris. The dispatch was regarded as having been possibly inspired by German or pro-Fascist sources. The paper said a 30-mile wide strip of "forbidden zone" would surround all France's boundaries thereby keeping France hermetically sealed.

President Beneš of the Czechoslovak Government in exile broadcast an appeal to millions of workers from occupied countries in German arms factories to "prepare for the day" of Germany's final collapse.

Prague executions by Nazis included two Czechs for treason and two others for illegally slaughtering cattle, the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet reported.

New England: Fire Hazard Cleanup Plan Drawn

Housing Association offers cleanup plan for fire hazards in Boston. [Page 2.]

New England farmers protest entrance into Social Security system. [Page 2.]

Need for additional skilled and unskilled men at the Navy Yard in Charlestown is announced. [Page 5.]

National: Ward Complies With Roosevelt's Order

Montgomery Ward & Co. complied with President Roosevelt's second order that it sign a C. I. O. contract embodying a clause for maintenance of union membership, saying it did so under duress. The contract did not include the controversial duress clause.

Representatives of New Jersey industrial plants signed a pledge banning the "pirating" of labor.

A Federal Grand Jury indicted 88 men and women on charges of conspiracy to violate the lottery laws in a widespread system which was said to have grossed more than $1,000,000 annually.

Fuel oil rationing regulations in the Midwest were relaxed to permit users affected by severe winter conditions to obtain immediate additional supplies, the effective date of fuel oil coupon No. 3 for that region being advanced from Jan. 6 to Dec. 23.

Far East: Japanese Bar Nazis in East Indies

Barring of Germans from Netherlands East Indies by the Japanese was reported by the Netherlands News Agency, quoting private sources. The Agency said that Germans wishing to visit the conquered Indies were finding it impossible to obtain visas.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Prices and Your Purse: Shortage of Sugarplums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If you can't get all the Christmas candy you want, console yourself by thinking of a soldier munching his Ration L or Ration D in the far-off Solomons, Africa or Australia.

By the use of glucose and corn sugar, the candy industry is stretching a pound of cane sugar to more than a pound and a half, but it can't do much about the shortage of chocolate or the demand from civilians that has been increasing steadily since 1939.

Ration Rules

Final date for obtaining War Ration Book No. 1 [good for coffee and sugar] has been postponed from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15 due to "weather conditions, transportation problems and heavy work loads at many Board offices." Book I will be necessary to obtain Book II at a future date, not yet announced.

Diners-out

If you eat more than 14 meals a week at a restaurant or boarding house you're supposed to surrender your ration book to the owner or manager.

Sugar regulations said 12 meals a week; coffee regulations 14. A new Office of Price Administration amendment has ended the inconsistency by making it 14.

Beans for Victory

Dry edible beans will be a national Victory Food special from Jan. 18 through Jan. 23.

Despite the Army and Navy's traditional liking for beans, supplies on hand are the greatest in history.

Three Pounds

Sugar Stamp No. 10, now valid, will be good for three pounds until Jan. 31, 1943.

Versatile Rice

Latest addition to dehydrated foods for troops overseas is rice pudding, made from precooked rice, processed raisins, sugar, salt, spices and vanilla flavoring. Add water and you have a good old dish of American boarding-house favorite.

Yes, We Have No . . .

The OPA can't do anything now about the banana supply, now down to 25 per cent of normal, but it did take price control steps this week, in the hope of promoting better distribution of available supplies.

Film Facts

The War Production Board's recent 50 per cent cut in camera film won't mean a new shortage for snapshot fans and moving-picture amateurs. That shortage is already here.

Film production facilities have been severely strained for several months by the heavy military demand for films and their raw materials.

Spring Note

Clothes rationing appears to be off for the time being. A cheering note from the OPA is this: "Gar-

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Saturday at 5:44 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:37 a. m.
Dim-out begins Sunday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:39 a. m.
Dim-out begins Monday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:40 a. m.

Brazil Seen Feeder For North Africa

Co-ordinator of Economy says if transportation is provided, his nation can supply the food.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Brazil will be glad to take the lead in feeding North Africa and Axis-dominated areas as fast as they are freed provided sufficient transportation is provided, João Alberto Lins de Barros, Chief Co-ordinator of the National Economy of Brazil, told The Christian Science Monitor. Besides that, an over-all plan is needed, he declared.

Senhor de Barros is in Washington among other things to negotiate shipment of food-dehydration machinery to Brazil, where the problem of feeding rubber workers in the Amazon jungles has arisen. The same dehydration equipment might make it easier to package Brazilian staples for the freed countries of the Old World, he declared today in an interview.

"Production of food for export depends on having a program and in putting an over-all plan into effect for co-ordinating Brazil with the rest of the Allied Governments," Senhor de Barros declared.

Potential Capacity

Brazil has an almost untold wealth of potential food production, he declared, and "can feed the world." Much of this production would depend, he said, on careful advance preparation and planning, but in addition Brazil has supplies immediately available which could be sent to North Africa or other areas at once. Such supplies consist of beef, rice, beans, hogs, sugar, and cocoa, besides, of course, coffee.

Three big requirements for Brazilian exports are, said Senhor de Barros:

1. An over-all program looking at least six months ahead. Crops must be sown and harvested to meet some United Nations requirements.

Transport Problem

2. Transportation. From Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo to North Africa the major problem is transportation. Provide that and Brazil will supply the goods.

3. Dehydration plans. Brazil wants these in order to supply its own rubber workers rushed to aid the United Nations war effort. The new technique of drying foods will help solve Brazil's own problem of feeding pjungle workers thousands of miles from big cities.

Senhor de Barros says he has received every encouragement and assistance in Washington, and hopes to have the machinery for turning fresh food into dry food set up and working in three or four months once it reaches his country.

British Launch Offensive in Burma; German Rout in Africa Laid to Hitler; Ban on 'Gas' Expected to End Monday

New plan being formed with possible cut in value of A coupons; emergency cited.

New England motorists are, according to Office of Price Administration officials here today expected to find the restrictions on "A," "B," and "C" gasoline ration coupons lifted Monday morning. Meanwhile, a new plan to take the place of the suspension order is being drafted.

The emergency need by the United States Army in Africa for additional supplies of gasoline from the 17 eastern states may cause a further ban on pleasure driving, and may result in a reduced value of 2 gallons being placed upon "A" coupons.

The effect upon railroad transportation this morning was negligible. At the offices of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroads it was stated that there was little if any difference in the number of passengers carried. At this time of the year there is the usual seasonal increase of shoppers, but a checkup by railroad officials indicated that there was nothing beyond that to report.

Driving to Church

At the office of Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Director, it was learned this morning that the temporary restrictions are not supposed to affect driving to church, which is considered "essential driving."

It was repeatedly stressed at the OPA office that the situation is an emergency and temporary and that successful adjustments require the full co-operation of drivers and filling stations.

Frederick H. Moore Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, after demanding an interpretation of the order to guide dealers, came to the aid of the Federal authorities last night with advice to the 8,000 service stations in the State.

Moore's Opinion

Although regional OPA officers would not predict what form the restrictions might take today or tomorrow and had been enjoined from making speculations as to the date they might be lifted, Mr. Moore expressed confidence that 72 hours would be all the time needed to bring gasoline stocks back to normal.

"If you chisel, the order will last longer," he warned. "If drivers cooperate, I have an idea the order

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Nazi disaster charged to Führer's blundering; army held too long at El Alamein.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19—The masterly manner in which Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has managed to cut in between General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rear guard and the main body of the retreating Afrika Korps invites analysis of why this disaster should have overtaken the German army in North Africa.

In my view the seed of disaster was sown at El Alamein and the sower was Hitler, and not Marshal Rommel.

On two occasions Hitler, in his dual role of supreme commander of all armed forces of the Reich and also supreme personal commander of the Army, has hesitated to take vital military decisions on what we can only suppose to be political and personal grounds.

The advance of Field Marshal Feodor von Bock's army to Stalingrad and the advance of Marshal Rommel towards Alexandria were both strategically sound and carried out with tactical efficiency.

Marshal von Bock threatened the supply line up to the Volga River from the Caspian Sea to Central Russia. Marshal Rommel threatened the great imperial artery of the Suez Canal.

In these two forces we can discern two prongs of Hitler's mighty pincers.

Germans Lose Initiative

In each case the moment arrived when the German forces no longer constituted a threat but were themselves threatened. When the Volga froze there was no point in keeping up the offensive against Stalingrad from a purely military standpoint.

When Gen. Sir Harold Alexander had rebuilt the British Eighth Army and had behind him all the resources of Egypt, there was no sound military reason for Marshal Rommel to remain at El Alamein, unless he was heavily reinforced, particularly in the air.

If Germany had possessed a military commander of high caliber, the German army besieging Stalingrad would have been ordered to retreat behind the Don and Marshal Rommel's army at El Alamein—if not reinforced—would have retreated to El Agheila. I feel convinced that all military advice Hitler received from both theaters urged such a course.

But a dictator dare not admit failure. He hadn't the courage to copy the great example of Gen. Erich Ludendorf who retreated to the Hindenburg Line in 1917 and threw out of gear the Allies' plan for that year's offensive.

Mistake at El Alamein

By remaining overlong in the El Alamein position with a desert line of communication behind him, Marshal Rommel was deprived of the means of effecting retreat in his own good time and had to dance to General Montgomery's tune.

The result has been that he has not only suffered crippling losses in his retreat, but has found that he was unable to offer serious resistance even at El Agheila. Fail-

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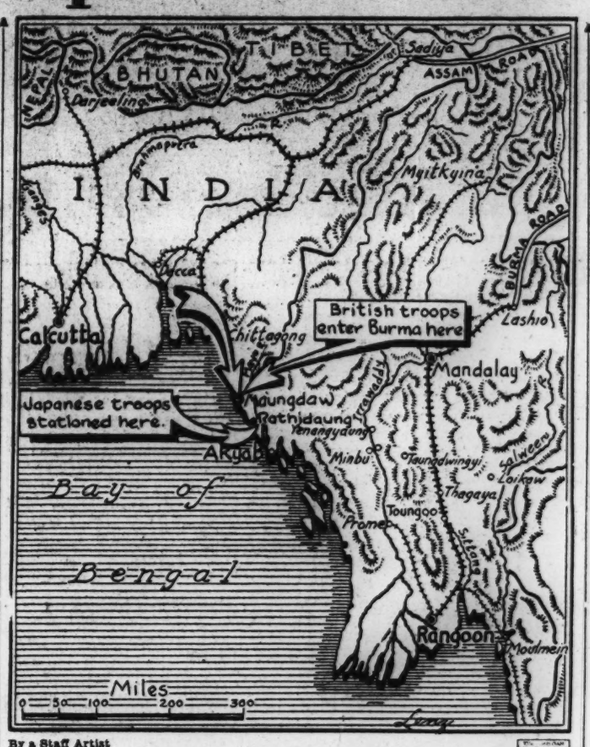

By a Staff Artist

Advance Into Burma

British troops, advancing overland across the Indian border, have launched an attack against Japanese-held Burma. White arrow indicates direction taken by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's troops.

U. S. Pilots in Tunisia Work Closely With RAF

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Forces in North Africa

A FORWARD AIRFIELD ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Dec. 7. Delayed—I am standing on a vital United Nations flying field here. It is merely an open space dotted with aircraft and maintenance groups, devoid of all buildings but a bomb-blasted hut or two. It is easily converted into a quagmire by heavy rain that falls periodically in North Africa at this time of year. Here are American fighter pilots, for the base is the nearest to the Tunisian battle zone.

Pilots, maintenance crews and armorers are in the uniform of the United States Air Force and they fly and service their own aircraft. But they are flying here under Royal Air Force operational orders as an integral part of the RAF. Their purpose is to provide increased air cover which is the Allied Army's great single need.

They are using British planes—Spitfires adorned with the Stars and Stripes and American air markings. They are also using British ammunition, going out on joint forays as well as independently and adopting the sky tactics the British have learned by hard experience in the past three years.

British Food for Americans

They are also being fed on British rations, which they describe as probably more sustaining than American, although they find them less varied. The RAF mobile kitchen "lays on" hot meals at the field and I sat on a packing case talking to one American while he made short work of a stew—which is a staple item of the British menu in various guises—solid fruit pudding and a large mug of tea.

His fruit juice substitute was some oranges and tangerines purchased for the equivalent of a couple of cents from a passing bearded, robed and turbaned Arab on a bicycle of the earliest origin.

The American are fighting and working alongside some of the finest RAF aces from Great Britain, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, many of whom are wearing on their tunics decorations and ribbons that tell of distinguished battle service. Some are heroes of the Battle of Britain. The way these men and the Americans are pulling together is a first-class example of co-operation at its best.

Co-operation With Army

Close liaison with the Army is a highly important phase of these airmen's work and there is at least one American here who won't listen to criticism of the way it is done in this area. He is Lieut. Fred Short of Newton, Mass.

Lieutenant Short was shot up over the battle zone during a sweep the other day and had to bale out. An intelligence officer at the flying field notified British forward positions with the result that Lieutenant Short has promptly located, looked after and safely returned.

Advance from India penetrates 40 miles after U. S.-Anglo air bombardment.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's British Army of India has thrust into Burma in what may be the start of a long-awaited counteroffensive against Japan's rear.

British troops have advanced some 40 miles without opposition into the Maungdaw-Rathidaung area, about 60 miles northwest of the Bay of Bengal port of Akyab. The advance followed closely heavy aerial attacks by British and American planes on Japanese defenses along the Indian border and along the Mayu River. Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, commander of United States Air Forces in China, Burma, and India, said American planes had engaged in as many as 14 operations in a single day during the past week.

There is no indication of the size of General Wavell's attacking force, nor is it known whether United States and Chinese ground units are included in it.

The scope of the present operation or its direction is not yet apparent, although it is plain that the ultimate Allied aim is to reconquer Burma and reopen the Burma Road. Recently the Japanese have been reported massing troops in Burma for a renewed drive into China and the immediate purpose of General Wavell may be to divert such an offensive as well as to gain possession of Akyab's valuable port facilities.

Meanwhile, the British pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps moved westward with increasing swiftness. Official Cairo reports said the Axis had abandoned Zauta en Nofilia, 100 miles west of El Agheila, while the not always reliable Morocco Radio reported vanguards of the pursuers were within 19 miles of Sirte, 155 miles beyond El Agheila and only 240 miles from Tripoli.

Heavier aerial attacks on Axis strongholds in Tunisia, wide-spread patrol actions and improving weather, not to mention the new gasoline restrictions in the United States, add up to an indication that a major attack on Tunis and Bizerte may be near.

In Russia, the situation generally remains obscure. Soviet dispatches admit the Germans are continuing heavy land and aerial counterattacks, but say they are being beaten back with heavy losses. It would seem that, for the moment at least, the general initiative has reverted to the Germans.

The RAF turned from Italian objectives last night to bomb targets in Northwestern Germany for the third time this month but encountered bad weather and sustained heavy losses. Eighteen bombers failed to return.

In the Pacific area, the most significant news was a Navy announcement that seven more Japanese supply ships had been sunk by American submarines.

Curley Jury Fails to Agree; Dismissed After 11½ Hours

Unable to reach a decision after 11½ hours of deliberation, the Federal jury hearing the $500,000 libel suit of Congressman-elect James M. Curley against the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, was dismissed last night. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, before whom the case was heard, dismissed the jurors after they had submitted a note to him in which they wrote that "any further consideration of the case by us would be futile." The case automatically becomes no trial. It is believed the case will come before the spring sitting of the Federal Court.

Just after 9 p. m. the jurors notified Judge Wyzanski that they wanted further instructions and clarification of the word "malice." Referring to the second of a series of questions given by Judge Wyzanski the jury said: "What we would like is a concise legal definition of the word 'malice'."

The Judge then read to the jury two of the Massachusetts statutes which he said applied to the case, and also a citation from a libel case which had been before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

No Dismissal for Night

A brief conference followed between Judge Wyzanski, John H. Hall, attorney for the defendants, and the attorney for the plaintiff, Wendell P. Murray. Then the Judge announced that he would not dismiss the jury for the night. The jury resumed its deliberations.

Mr. Curley sought $500,000 damages for alleged defamatory and libelous statements published in the Saturday Evening Post issue of Oct. 4, 1941, under the title, "The Cardinal and Cold Roast Boston," by Jack Alexander.

In his charge to the jury the Judge said in part:

"The importance of this case lies in the issues which are here at stake. In the plaintiff's view we are here dealing with the dignity and the reputation of one of our fellow men. In his view he have here at stake the right of a citizen to assume the responsibility of public office without being smirched by false statements of fact, as he regards them.

Freedom of Discussion

"In the defendant's view we have those issues which deal primarily with freedom of discussion and of comment upon people who are engaged in public capacities. And in his view we have here at stake the right of the public to expect from those who hold public power that they will use public power for the general welfare and not to serve any special interest.

"I need hardly tell you that when you go into the jury room you are not going to cast a political vote in the narrow, partisan, political sense. It makes no difference whatsoever what your partisan views of the parties in this case are; nor does it matter what your literary preferences are, whether you do or do not read the publications of the defendant.

"To you are entrusted the scales of justice in a very important case, and you are to weigh the matter solely with an eye to justice."

Simple Ceremony For Inauguration

Declaring that public gatherings must be kept to a minimum in this war year Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has announced that his third inauguration on Jan. 7 would be a simple ceremony.

Attendance will be limited to members of the Legislature, State officials, and other dignitaries. The traditional 19-gun salute given an incoming Chief Executive will be eliminated.

"I am confident," the Governor said, "that those who might have liked to attend will gladly forego the event in light of the present circumstances."

The Governor also disclosed that he and Mrs. Saltonstall had eliminated their usual custom of sending Christmas cards to thousands of their friends.

Brazzaville's Radio Sounds a Happier Note

By Dudley Harmon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio Brazzaville is now broadcasting cheerful, welcome accounts of the Anglo-American operations in North Africa, and as I listen I can almost feel the joy of the gallant little group that mans this Fighting French station.

There was little of joy there when I had a desk in the station last year—only a grim determination to carry on and a fervent hope that the British and the Americans some day would come to French West and North Africa.

The day I arrived in Brazzaville in search of adventure and copy for a Washington newspaper I hurried to a large, dirty white building from which the paint was peeling in big scales. This, the former home of a business concern, housed Brazzaville.

The two brothers who direct the station met me at the door and escorted me to my office. Beside my desk stood their pet, an antelope named Coco, who gazed at us out of big, brown eyes. I was introduced to my fellow workers: Jojo, Office Manager and once an overcoat salesman in Paris; B., a young antique dealer who was now in charge of selecting the records to be played over Radio Brazzaville; L., formerly a member of a submarine crew, and P., an archaeologist. The two latter had been pressed into service as editors.

Brazzaville Calling!

For a long time before the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa, the Fighting French radiocasting station at Brazzaville was one of the few articulate voices of freedom in Africa. Now it is playing an important role in the reconquest of the Dark Continent.

A New England young woman, Dudley Harmon, now in London, tells in the following article some of her experiences as a worker at Brazzaville last year.

English Stenographer

At the desk next to mine sat Hilda, a thin little English stenographer. When President Roosevelt made a fireside chat in the United States, it was she who sprang out of bed at three o'clock in the morning, African time, to take down his words in shorthand. A few hours later, his speech was flashed in French to Vichy-controlled Africa and France, which otherwise would have remained in ignorance of what he said.

With Hilda worked Mlle. S., an Alsatian girl who captured Hitler's words out of the ether when he made a hysterical speech to the German people. Sometimes she typed continuously for as long as seven hours without relief, for no one else understood German.

The two brothers, Hilda told me, had been newspapermen before the war, and were with Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the ill-fated expedition to Dakar. When the General visited Brazzaville a few weeks later, he asked the brothers to build beside the Congo a service which would send bulletins to the news-starved people of France and Vichy Africa.

At that time—November, 1940—there existed in Brazzaville only a Morse cable office, used for sending telegrams to France, and an amateur radio station with about as much power as an electric-light bulb.

"Modulation" Equipment

First problem was to "modulate" the Morse station, which means change it to send voice instead of code. Second was to expand the little amateur station into one which could be heard thousands of miles away.

"These are highly technical jobs, requiring complicated equipment,"

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Battle of Burma:

British Cross Indian Frontier

The British advance into Burma started after a terrific aerial bombardment of Japanese positions between the Indian border and Akyab. A British communiqué issued in New Delhi said the Japanese retired from prepared positions without resistance.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell launched his attack as the monsoon season ended, permitting large-scale operations.

The monsoon period had held the India-Burma front in a state of stabilization for six months. There was no immediate explanation as to why the Japanese chose

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Tax Exemption Proposed to Stimulate Rehabilitation of Boston Firetrap Areas

By a Staff Photographer

What Is Boston Going to Do About These Conditions?

The pictures above typify what private and public officials mean when they speak about the Hub City's "wooden shambles and conflagration centers." There are acres of similar structures in Charlestown, South Boston, and Roxbury, reducing property values, dragging down the city's economic structure, increasing government costs, and seriously menacing the public health and safety. Boston has made efforts in the last five years to demolish and replace many of these, but the evidence of such buildings still standing indicates there is much more to be done.

Housing Association Offers Cleanup Plan

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston today stepped into Cocoanut Grove discussions with a revolutionary plan for clearing Boston of its hazardous "conflagration" centers, involving tax exemptions for large-scale rehabilitation projects and an open invitation for private corporations to "come in and take over."

The plan as embodied in legislation prepared by the State Housing Board and now under study by the Boston City Planning Board would impose only a 1 per cent real estate tax, or $10 a $1,000 on huge projects undertaken by private enterprise. A 5 per cent tax on net incomes would guarantee corporations against the threat of rising tax structures.

This was the Housing Association's answer to rising public demands for some workable approach to Boston's dilemma of wooden shambles brought into focus by the recent Cocoanut Grove blaze and the possibility of air raids.

Challenge to Conditions

It is the basic challenge, said Calvin Yuill, Executive Director of the Association, to living conditions under which one out of every six Boston houses visited by association investigators over the last 10 years have been found operating in violation of health and safety laws.

The plan, however, is a long-term approach to the problem of firetraps rather than a reply to immediate needs for building code modernization and enforcement of regulations, the lack of which civic and public officials have openly held responsible for the Cocoanut Grove disaster. Mr. Yuill stated that the new plan is basically necessary to making the whole of Boston safe from the continual threat of conflagrations.

Building of public pressure to the point where laws will be enforced and codes kept up to date is one thing, Mr. Yuill stated. Another thing is to engineer safety and modernization into the city, which is the approach of the new plan to face State legislators this winter.

Unfit for Children

Mr. Yuill has looked hopefully toward public housing as a possible solution to local fire hazards and living conditions which he said are unfit to rear children in. Lately, however, he sees government housing as a series of disjointed efforts to improve conditions on a big scale.

"What Boston needs," he said, "is a co-ordinated system of building to link in all interested groups for the attainment of a single objective. This is necessary because there is no single answer to the problems of firetraps, unsound construction and slum conditions."

The fact is, said Mr. Yuill, that after 300 years of trying to tackle Boston's poor building conditions with expedients, Boston still has hundreds of buildings unfit and unsafe for living or assembling in. Other hundreds stand idle and vacant with no efforts made to improve them. No one wants them because of high taxes and high assessments. Other buildings are not being improved by the owners because all they can do is pay the taxes. And the city in turn cannot be too fussy about compelling improvements to the point of driving other properties into total disuse.

Last Five Years

That is part of the dilemma facing Boston today. There is visual evidence of it spread out over great acreage in Charlestown, Roxbury and South Boston. At the same time, the city of Boston through its Building Department and the encouragement of public housing projects has been instrumental over the last five years in removing about 8,000 dwelling units alone, to be substituted by thousands of units in the modern, fire-safe category. This long step forward has been taken under the personal leadership of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

"The administration," said Mr. Yuill, "has done well as far as it has gone. But it is not good enough on the basis of the buildings still standing. The issue is largely one of obtaining funds. That is why we recommend inviting private capital to come in and take over."

The Association also recommended the co-ordination of inspection services so that four men from four different departments could be supplanted by a single inspector to cover the various aspects of wiring, health, safety and plumbing.

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Christmas Plants and Flowers

May we suggest that this year you send your Christmas flowers and plants NOW rather than waiting until the last few hectic days before Christmas. Your friends will receive them in their full bloom and beauty . . . they will be able to enjoy them through the full Christmas season . . . their pleasure in receiving them will in no way be lessened . . . and the possibility that the blooms will arrive late, due to the uncertainty of deliveries in these days, will be avoided.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Plant Suggestions -- Poinsettias $2 to $12 . . . Cyclamen, $2 to $8 . . . Azaleas, $3.50 to $12 . . . Special Plants . . Oranges, Camellias, Heathers, Gardenias, $5 to $10 . . . Selected dish gardens, terrariums, and plants in glass novelties, from $2.50

Flower Suggestions - Hostess Choices - artistic vase arrangements, from $3 . . Boxes of colorful roses or mixed flowers, from $3 . . Corsages of Cypripedium Orchids, from $3 . . Cattleya Orchids from $5 . . Camellias and Gardenias, from $1.50

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Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital will be given by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, Marjorie Lehmann, soprano, and Leo Litwin, accompanist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Open free to the public.

"Christmas Time in Toyland" and the accompanying film, "Special Messengers," will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

Christmas Carols, sung by the pupils of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind will be heard at a concert in Jordan Hall at 3:30 p. m. Tickets are complimentary and may be obtained at the Perkins Institution, Watertown. Servicemen will be admitted without tickets.

A talk on "A Message for a Troubled World" will be given by Ali-Kuli Khan at the Charles Street Forum at 4 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "Today's War and Tomorrow's Peace" will be given by Pierre Van Paassen at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. An organ recital will be presented by Willem Frank at 7:30. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Colder today with moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Colder today.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:19 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 10:33 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 11:05 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Monday, 11:15 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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1927—December—1942

DURING THE 15 YEARS since its founding in December, 1927, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation has helped thousands of Greater Boston newsboys and other working boys of the streets to grow up into men of achievement and leadership.

SIX THOUSAND boys each year seek out its help and guidance; over 1,000 profit by its body-and-character-building activities during the summer at Agassiz Village in West Poland, Maine.

NINETY-EIGHT PER CENT of Foundation boys seeking to enter the Service have been accepted. This is one result of the unique and comprehensive care and guidance program carried on for its members.

ON THE HOME FRONT, Foundation Boys have long been hard at work helping to win the war. This past summer, Agassiz Village boys harvested crops, not only on their own farm for Village use, but also on nearby farms for soldiers' and sailors' mess tables. The boys also make airplane models for the Navy, print forms for war agencies, conserve scrap, serve as entertainers and guides for Service men, as junior air raid and fire wardens, learn first aid, army cooking.

HELP US TO PERPETUATE THIS WORK

Burroughs Newsboys Foundation
10 Somerset Street in Boston

Agassiz Village
Its Country Community in Maine

Our boys on fighting fronts around the world and in training camps and stations join us in wishing you all a

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Farmers Shun Entrance Into Security Plan

Opposition of farmers to being brought under the social security system is announced by John Thompson, Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Council of New England.

This is probably the first objection voiced at this period by a region-wide spokesman of agriculture.

In his budget message of last January President Roosevelt recommended that farmers be included in the coverage of the Social Security Act, and is reported to be planning to urge this plan anew next month.

Disagreeing with such proposals, Mr. Thompson said:

"The National Milk producers' Federation met in Chicago recently, and went on record as condemning many government policies relating to the dairy industry and to farming in general.

"The federation voted to oppose any legislation designed to place farmers under the 'onerous compulsions and restrictions of the wage-hour and national labor relations laws' or to place additional taxes on farmers as employers under the social security system.

"This last resolution refers to legislation that may be introduced in the next session of Congress, and all farm organizations must be alert. This type of legislation is not in the interest of farmers."

Recently a bill was introduced in Congress at the instance of the American Federation of Labor which called among other things for placing farmers and farm labor in the social security program. The measure would tax the employers of agricultural labor 2 per cent in 1943, 1944 and 1945, 2½ per cent for the next three years, and 3 per cent beginning with 1949.

Employees engaged in agricultural labor would be taxed at the same rates. These contributions would be based on the wages paid. Some extensions of the social insurance system are provided for.

The bill was brought in by Representative Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass., who drafted the original Social Security Act, and is thought to indicate the views of a number of government officials.

President of Yale Calls for End Of Special Privilege

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—All special privilege to person, class or institution must be submerged in the sacrifice demanded of all Americans if the country's ideals are to be saved, Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, said today at Yale's wartime graduation, six months ahead of time in the college speed-up program.

To 570 seniors, 102 already in Reserve Officers Training Corps uniforms and more than two-thirds enrolled in the enlisted reserves, he termed the sacrifice of "those things of the mind and spirit which the universities were founded to foster" an experience "inevitably agonizing" to the universities.

"But we ask for them no special privilege. In this spirit only can we achieve victory," he said.

Only the faculty wore the traditional caps and gowns for the ceremony, Yale's 242d graduation. No graduate, professional, or honorary degrees were bestowed.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 19
2,000 gals	718¾
1,500 gals	537½
1,000 gals	358¼
500 gals	179 1/8

Coast Guard Protecting Merchant Marine

Log of the Port of Boston

Basically, the United States Coast Guard's job is to protect the merchant marine of the United States.

Today that is exactly what the Coast Guard is doing as its role in the present World War, according to Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, who recently paid an unpublicized visit to the Port of Boston.

Although Coast Guard officials declined to allow newsmen to interview the Commandant, and requested that no publicity be given to his visit here, the news leaked out through later statements of various port officials. But Commandant Waesche made a speech at the recent American Merchant Marine Conference in which he disclosed that the war had wrought extensive changes in the Coast Guard.

At war, the Coast Guard is a vastly larger organization than two years ago, he said, both in terms of man power and facilities. Operating as an integral part of the Navy, the larger Coast Guard cutters before and after Pearl Harbor, have been doing convoy work to protect merchant ships and seamen.

"Our smaller cutters and patrol boats have been engaged in coastwise convoying and patrol duty, and have formed a picket line off our coasts for the safety of merchant vessels and their crews approaching our shores," he said.

"Our relatively small force of aviators has done yeoman service in searching out and bombing enemy submarines. They too have been convoying coastwise vessels and patrolling the offshore lanes of traffic. Our lightships which formerly kept their vigils at Frying Pan, Diamond Shoals, and other points off the coasts, now stand guard at the gateways of minefields and areas which have been netted against the undersea prowlers of the Nazis and Japs.

"Despite enemy attacks our lonely weather ships stationed in dangerous waters far out at sea are continuing their observations and supplying data and information vital to the safety of navigation," he said.

"Some of the Coast Guardsmen who are patrolling the isolated beaches and inlets along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, are now mounted. Many of our men on beach patrol are assisted by trained dogs."

But at the same time, the Coast Guard engages in many important combat duties, he said. "When the story can be told I am confident that you will learn that the Coast Guard did its job well."

Union Protests

Charging that the War Shipping Administration has not kept its pledge of May 12, 1942, to the effect that provisions of existing collective bargaining agreements would be continued and observed for the duration of the war, Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union declared the WSA is directing that newly-built ships allocated to Luckenbach, Moore-McCormack, and Grace lines, be manned by other unions than the NMU despite the fact that NMU has bargaining agreements with each of these companies, local officials disclosed today. The Union charges that such a policy is creating chaos in the maritime industry.

Leon Stone

Curb on Sale of Gasoline Expected to End Monday

Continued from Page 1

will be pulled right off. Otherwise, it may be in effect for 10 days or more."

A check of gasoline supplies, he said, showed enough here to provide normal deliveries to stations today and Monday.

Governor Saltonstall, who issued a proclamation calling for gasless Sundays last week, asked Massachusetts drivers to co-operate by using their cars as little as possible during the crisis.

The new regulations which are being formed in Washington will be designed to bring order out of the transportation chaos that struck the East today in the wake of the emergency suspension of the use of all gasoline except for commercial vehicles.

Transportation systems broke down in many places as thousands of persons who normally drive to work found themselves with empty gasoline tanks and crowded onto already burdened bus and streetcar lines. In Washington, where local transportation companies have been pushed to the limit to carry swollen wartime rush hour crowds to their jobs, the load was increased by 40 per cent, it was estimated.

Nonessential driving in the East probably will be cut to the bone for the rest of the winter, Government gasoline outlook reports indicate.

The supply of all petroleum products—including heating oil available in this area for the balance of December and January is estimated to be roughly two thirds of the consumption in this period last year.

Petroleum Outlook

"The supply position as now determined" Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies declared, "provides sufficient petroleum products to meet in full all military orders, to keep war industries supplied and to meet minimum requirements for home heating throughout the Atlantic seaboard.

"It is likewise sufficient to provide for essential motor car use though it is not sufficient to meet the recent rate of gasoline consumption.

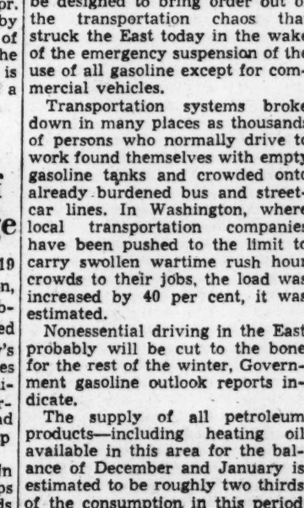
"Lesser quantities of gasoline must suffice if we are to meet more critical military, industrial and home-heating demands."

A growing fuel oil crisis in New England, now approaching its coldest season, was also a reason for the OPA's ban on gasoline sale.

Plymouth Pastor Talks on Changes In U. S. and Russia

Dealing with the cultural and social backgrounds, as well as the goals and ideals of the American and Russian Revolutions, respectively, the Rev. Peter Palches, pastor of the Memorial Methodist Church, of Plymouth, Mass., spoke at the luncheon meeting today of the Twentieth Century Association on the subject, "Children of Two Revolutions."

Mr. Palches is a native of the Province of Lithuania in pre-revolutionary Czarist Russia, and after living several years in England he removed to Illinois. He was educated at Cornell University, studied at Harvard, and received his degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology from the Boston University School of Theology.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Scrapping AAA Crop Quotas Sought to Ease Farm Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A wartime recess on AAA crop quota restrictions, without future prejudice, has been recommended to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, as a result of a nine-month study of the farm-labor situation in Tennessee. Only thus, says C. E. Brehm, Chairman of the State Farm Labor Committee, which directed the survey, can production of needed foodstuffs be increased.

The study was made by experts of the Tennessee Farm Bureau State Selective Service Headquarters, United States Employment Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, and other public and private agencies. It is regarded as the most comprehensive local survey of its kind since the outbreak of war.

Other proposals embraced in the recommendations included deferment by Selective Service boards of all essential farm labor and recognition of the need for a mandatory placement policy for labor.

In announcing the Committee report, Mr. Brehm explained that its labor survey had ascertained that war industry and urban enterprise had drawn far more heavily on the farm labor supply than had Selective Service.

Quota Revision Asked

The Committee recommended that for the duration of the war "crop regulations governing marketing quotas and allotments of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco should be revised so that farmers may plan operations to utilize most effectively and efficiently the labor available." It was suggested such a program would make it possible for farmers to shift to food crops.

The committee further recommended:

That farmers use the United States Employment Service as a "recruiting and allocation agency to insure greatest possible utilization of available labor supply.

That the Federal Government "prohibit all voluntary enlistments in the armed services except through Selective Service."

Deferment of Selective Service registrants engaged in essential farm production.

It suggested that Selective Service boards encourage workers to stay on farms, assuring them that they're performing a necessary duty important in the war effort.

Study of Conditions

Included in the general survey was a study of farm-labor conditions in six typical Tennessee counties. It was found in this study that manpower on farms in 1942 was 15 per cent below that of 1940 and that of those leaving the farm about one-half have gone into the armed services and one half into other nonfarm work.

The report further concluded that farm wages have increased from 50 to 100 per cent, and that 1943 production plans indicate there will be some decrease in most crops from the 1942 high level.

It pointed out further that more older men and women are working on Tennessee farms. However it stated the number of men workers next year will be only two thirds of the 1940 manpower, that women workers are expected to be reduced by 17 per cent. However, in 1943, there will be about 16 per cent more boys between 10 to 16 years on the farms in 1943 than in 1940. The report said girls from 10 to 16 did considerable farm work in 1942 and that the expected number of girl workers in 1943 would exceed the 1940 number by 25 per cent.

Other Suggestions

The report stated that use of livestock for harvesting certain crops may be necessary, but it recommended wider use of needed farm equipment, such as tractors, tractor equipment, combines, etc. It also recommended closing of schools during the peak labor season in each community, so as to release all available labor at the time it is most needed.

It pointed out that many Tennessee farmers already had instituted special measures to meet the labor shortage, such as the swapping of labor equipment and staggering plantings of crops to spread the labor of preparation, cultivation, and harvest over a longer period.

Tobacco Is Listed As Essential Crop

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Gov. Keen Johnson was notified by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service system, that tobacco would be classified as an essential farm product.

General Hershey's letter was in reply to a complaint by Governor Johnson that the farm deferment setup would cripple farm production in Kentucky.

The draft official told the Governor local draft boards were free to defer farm workers at their discretion.

WPA Nursery Schools Studied in War Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Federal Works Administrator Philip B. Fleming said yesterday a study was being made to determine which of the hundreds of WPA nursery schools are serving children of mothers engaged in war work with a view to keeping them in operation after liquidation of WPA.

A $6,000,000 WPA fund for nursery schools, Mr. Fleming said in a statement, will be used until WPA is liquidated, after which other federal financing may be available. The Administrator said he hoped local or community organizations could continue many of the WPA nurseries and the WPA school lunch program.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Ding, Des Moines Register

That Cat Is Back

Alley, Nashville Banner

N-nice K-k-itty!

Bingo Abuses Arouse Action At Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The feeling that gambling in churches and charitable institutions has no place in a city holding to good government has come to the fore here where bingo, a game of chance, has been permitted with certain restrictions under a four-year-old City Council resolution.

The flare-up began with a recent discovery by the police that 30 slot machines were being operated in the parochial school of a church which held a permit to conduct bingo. It was further stimulated by a report published by Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Manager, that gambling tolerated for churches and charities has been showing a marked increase. And the feeling took definite form when a private citizen filed a petition with the District Court of Appeals to enjoin city officials to enforce the Ohio State law against gambling by stopping bingo.

Widespread Expression

The stand taken by this private citizen, Mrs. Margaret Elliott Keller, brought a widespread expression of feeling both for and against the practice, but precipitated such definite action as a resolution from the Council of Churches of Cincinnati calling for 100 per cent enforcement of the law.

Colonel Sherrill, whose attempts to stop bingo in 1938 were thwarted by City Council's resolution of tolerance, brought the matter before that body again with his report on the seizure of the slot machines and of the increase in gambling. Councilman Russell Wilson presented a resolution to rescind the Council's former action but the Council is now apparently awaiting the Court's decision.

Bingo has become a million dollar industry here according to the City Manager's report, which showed that for the year 1941 there was taken in at bingo games in churches and parochial schools the sum of $2,424,833.83 of which $1,838,993.60 was clear net revenue profit. This was an increase of more than $60,000 over the previous year.

Increase In Games

The manager's report also indicated an increase in the number of such games of chance that were held. In 1941 there were 2,958 of these games as against 2,718 in 1940.

"On Nov. 23, 1938, the City Council passed a resolution instructing the City Manager to revive the issue of permits for bingo games which had been stopped shortly before that time on the ground that they were gambling devices and in violation of the laws of the State and the Constitution of Ohio," declared Colonel Sherrill. "At that time it was assumed that with the serious restrictions placed upon the playing of the game and the reduction of prizes to a much smaller sum than had been the previous practice, that the tendency would be for this activity gradually to decrease and finally to cease.

"However, such has not been the case as indicated by reports on the number in attendance and the revenue taken in at these games throughout the city."

There is every reason to believe that Colonel Sherrill hopes that the Court of Appeals will demand full compliance with the State law.

Douglas Could Use An Army of Men

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company officials believe their company has sent the Army and Navy many a good man. Now they think it's time for the services to return the favor.

"Within the next 30 or 60 days we can use 10,000 men, an army itself," says F. O. Porter, Personnel Director.

Army and Navy officials have been asked to direct all qualified men over 38 years of age who are being released from service to one of the six Douglas plants.

Public Forces Chicago Police Purge

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The force of public pressure in cleaning up corruption in government has been demonstrated here in one far-reaching instance. That public pressure, steady and determined, is responsible without much doubt for the now almost complete correction of a case of alleged official misconduct involving a group of police officers and the Civil Service Commission.

The four policemen — Capt. Martin E. McCormick and Sergeants Thomas Lee, Fred L. Trauth, and James E. Kehoe—have been suspended following a report of a special committee appointed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly to review a case in which these four were acquitted by the Civil Service Commission on charges of neglect of duty in connection with gambling. Two of the three members of the Civil Service Commission which tried the case already had been removed by Mayor Kelly. The other has just now resigned, completing the dismissal from service of all those originally involved.

There remain some legal complications, but in view of Mayor Kelly's statement that "I have confidence in the report submitted by the committee," it is expected that the suspension order at least will stand. Whether the policemen will be retried is a question of law, into which Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes is now delving.

The important thing, though, is that the action leading to this clean-out came, it is believed, as a direct result of a popular uproar, led by the Chicago Crime Commission and a number of other organizations, including the Chicago City Club and the Woman's Club.

Began in 1941

The case began in the fall of 1941 when a grand jury reported that "in Chicago and Cook County, protected syndicated gambling has openly and flagrantly operated for a long period of time without any real interference from the police whose duty it is to prevent this evil."

Later, Police Commissioner James P. Allman filed charges against the four police officers. The case was heard by Wendell Green, member of the Civil Service Commission. Only the three policemen, then with patrolmen's rank, were suspended, however. At this point, the effect of outside pressure was first indicated when the Crime Commission complained that Captain McCormick should also have been suspended, and Commissioner Allman finally responded by temporarily removing him also.

Commissioner Green, after a long hearing, ruled in favor of the policemen, and they were reinstated. Later the patrolmen were even promoted to sergeants.

Specific Charge

Then arose a public clamor which soon grew to such proportions that officialdom, right up to Mayor Kelly himself, was impelled to give heed. The evidence at the hearing, the Crime Commission and others insisted, was so incontrovertibly against the defendants that the acquittal could be considered nothing less than a travesty on justice.

The Crime Commission charged specifically to begin with that the Civil Service Commission was unlawfully constituted because all three members were of the same party. This point was driven home with such clarity and legal force that Mayor Kelly finally was persuaded to ask for the resignations of two of them, Joseph P. Geary and Mr. Green.

Parenthetically, but ironically, Mr. Geary was then made City Sealer, though at a much lower salary, and Mr. Green, a Negro, has since been elected a municipal judge.

Now the remaining member, W. P. Ronan, has resigned, leaving Mayor Kelly with the opportunity to carry through what some believe may be a reasonably sincere effort at honest administration with appointment to this all-important commission of another able and nonpolitical member to take his place alongside the other new appointees, John P. Harding and James B. Cashin.

The Mayor's investigating committee, composed of Federal Judge William J. Campbell, Illinois Supreme Court Justice Francis S. Wilson, Judge Kickham Scanlan of the Illinois Appellate Court, George F. Q. Johnson, and Lloyd D. Heth, declared in its report that "the trials were not properly conducted . . . and a proper decision was not returned." The committee said that the police officers involved should have been found guilty and discharged.

The case has served to focus attention again on the continued prevalence of gambling in spite of repeated grand jury revelations of specific evidence for the police to act upon. It has served also to bring about a far-reaching correction of a misuse of the Civil Service system. And it has demonstrated that the public, even though seemingly overruled by machine politics, is not without redress when its opposition is voiced energetically, persistently, and through organized channels. Throughout the proceedings, the case has been kept alive in the newspapers here and constant pressure has been brought to bear on both the public and city officials by the Crime Commission, the City Club, and other groups.

Child-Labor Law Relaxations Due to Manpower Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Child labor laws, both Federal and State, have been relaxed under the pressure of the wartime manpower shortage, the American Public Welfare Association here reports. It is, the Association notes, the result of a realistic, rather than anti-social view, and changes have been accompanied by provisions safeguarding advances in child-labor protection during the past 10 years. The relaxation is only for the duration.

The Association cites the recent action of the Department of Labor in Washington lowering from 18 to 16 years the minimum for women working on Federal contracts. In this case, as a safeguard, the regulation sets an eight-hour limit on the working day, prohibits work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., and all hazardous work. If State laws, remaining unchanged, are more stringent, these are to be obseved.

The United States Children's Bureau also has modified age minimums for certain industries. Children of 14 and 15 are permitted to work in dried fruit sheds during vacation, but hours and sanitary conditions are regulated. The 18-year minimum for the lumber industry has been reduced to permit 16 and 17 year olds to work in several processes outside the sawmill proper.

Modifications in State child-labor laws pertain to both school-year and vacation work. Several States, including New Jersey, New York, and California, grant modifications only if labor shortage can be proved. Among other safeguards are the requiring of work permits, obtainable only if the applicant is in good physical condition, and prohibiting of certain kinds of work.

Washington, for example, revised in detail child-labor regulations in effect since 1921. New provisions are that all workers under 18 employed in industry must receive at least 25 cents an hour, have a half-hour rest period every five hours and not work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. Boys of 14 may work six days a week only, but cannot work in beer parlors, as truck drivers or helpers, or at various other specified occupations. Limitations are set on the kind of work for girls under 18.

Oil Holdings Bought By Rice Institute

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 19 (AP)—A $1,000,000 cashier's check changed hands—and Rice Institute became the owner of Rincon oil field holdings that may make it one of the nation's wealthiest schools.

The payment was made by Rice Institute trustees to J. L. Shepherd Jr., an attorney who represented the First National Bank of Boston, the Bank of Manhattan of New York, the Harris Savings & Trust Co. of Chicago, and the First National Bank of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The banks held liens on the property, formerly owned by the W. B. Davis estate, and acquired it through a deed of trust executed Dec. 1.

Rice will pay $5,165,000 for the property. Except for the $1,000,000 cash payment, the debt will be paid by royalties from the field.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Next Week's Calendar Of Women's Clubs

Monday

Boston Zonta Club—International program. Women's Republican Club. Dinner meeting.

Boston Branch, National League of American Pen Women—Poetry and music program. Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, speaker. Miss Shiela Scott Chippendale, soprano. Chilton Club, 2:30 p. m.

Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women—Carl Joachim Friedrich, speaker. Temple Ohabei Shalom Community Center, Brookline, 2:30 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Edna Merritt, contralto, "The Christmas Story in Song and Verse"; 2:15 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Yuletide tea with carol singing. Miss Luise Vosgerchian, pianist. Unitarian Parish Hall; 2 p. m.

Boston University Women's Council—Mrs. Frederick Fisher, speaker. Carol singing; 148 Commonwealth Avenue; 2:30 p. m.

Brightheimstone Club—Christmas program. Edward Gamage, tenor; Miss Wiedmann, soprano; 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old North Chapter. Christmas party. Hotel Pioneer, 2 p. m.; Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter. Christmas party. Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols will read "On the Road to Bethlehem." At the home of Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess, 14 Marion St., Wollaston.

Tuesday

Soroptimist Club of Boston—House warming and Christmas party, 230 Clarendon Street, evening.

Greek-Americans to Join In National Day of Prayer

Greek-Americans in Boston are to join their fellow countrymen in observing a national day of prayer next Sunday in the 300 Greek churches throughout the United States and Canada, it is announced here.

The American National Pan-Epirotic League, the organization which represents the Axis enslaved Greeks, organized the day to commemorate the victories of the Greek armies over the Italians in the former Greek province of Epirus during the winter of 1940.

By a Staff Photographer

'Santa' Arrives in Watertown

These are a few of the hundred children who were entertained by the Watertown Woman's Club this afternoon in the Phillips School playroom. It is plain to be seen that the party was fun. Club members dressed the dolls and knitted the mittens which "Santa" distributed to the enthusiastic guests. Perhaps the young man at the right is taking a doll home to his sister. The afternoon's entertainment, which included games, singing, a Christmas movie, and tableaux put on by local Girl Scouts, was planned by the Club's Social Welfare Committee, of which Mrs. F. King Singiser is chairman.

Dr. Lewis Wins Musical Title for Tufts

Rounding out a half-century of service on the faculty of Tufts College, Dr. Leo Rich Lewis, composer of symphonic works, cantatas, operettas, and smaller compositions, has won for Tufts the name of "the singing college."

Since his student days, Professor Lewis, who graduated from Tufts in 1887, has been actively identified with all Tufts musical activities. He was an undergraduate when he wrote the Barnum song which has always been a Tufts favorite.

The Tufts "Dean of Music" believes that Tufts music should reflect college life, and through his efforts the largest collection of original college music extant is accredited to Tufts College. The Tufts Song Book contains more than 60 songs and arrangements which are Professor Lewis's own work, and 80 numbers by 36 students.

Among his outstanding compositions are "Dear Alma Mater," "Forward Tufts," and "We Stand," an anthem of World War I. He is well known in musical circles, having compiled many musical anthologies, and written and lectured widely on music. He is former Vice-President of the Music Teacher's National Association and former Secretary of the North American Branch of the International Music Society.

Starting at Tufts as an instructor of French, he was raised to the rank of full Professor of Music and Associate Professor of Modern Languages in 1895. He remained a member of the language department until 1926, since which time his work has been entirely devoted to his duties as head of the Music Department. In 1922 Tufts conferred upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, and in 1930 he was made Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Professor Lewis is also an inventor. He originated a card system for thematic filing, patented a Strapflex binder and binding process, now widely used, and was the first to introduce the practice of numbering measures in musical work, a boon to conductors and orchestra members.

In the Tufts College Music House, every important measure in a score is numbered, and to date more than 2,500,000 measure have been counted.

Zeuch Leading Singers In 'Messiah' Tomorrow

Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah" will be sung at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, tomorrow at 4:30 p. m. as the final program in William Zeuch's current series of Sunday afternoon "Hour of Music" series at that church.

A chorus choir of 50 professional singers will perform the work. The solo parts will be sung by Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Dorris Low, alto; George Wheeler, tenor, and Theo Carreiro, bass.

Mr. Zeuch will direct and preside at the organ.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Dec. 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

State Probes Possible Mixing Of Horse Meat in Sausages

The State Department of Public Health is conducting an investigation to determine whether horse meat is being illegally used in the manufacture of hamburg and sausages in violation of the law, it was announced today by Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health.

"The sale of horse meat, which has now appeared on the Massachusetts market, is legal under certain restrictions. It cannot be used in the manufacture of sausage and sausage meat as the definition of these articles requires that they be made from meat cattle, swine or veal," the Commissioner said.

"Under authority of the law, which allows the Department to make regulations and standards corresponding to those of the Federal Food Administration provided that these regulations and standards do not conflict with State laws, 'hamburg steak' has been defined as communited fresh beef, with or without the addition of suet or seasoning.

"The department is now making investigations to assure the public that horse meat shall not be diverted to the manufacture of hamburg and sausages. We have received many inquiries from the trade with particular reference to the use of horse meat in sausages, and the trade has been informed of the law upon that subject."

Dr. Jakmauh stated that although Massachusetts without doubt has the best State meat inspection law in the Union, this does not apply to horse meat, presumably because it has not been used as a common article of food.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—High Spots from the Week's News. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatamela—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, December 20

London—6:06 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News & News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—World News Roundup. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars & Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra, Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Piano Concert by Enrique Solares. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRG, 2.91 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Anita Louise	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm: News Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Defense; Taxes: Music. Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Taxes; Music	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Parish Bell Ringers	All Out for Victory	News; College choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	"Musical Matinee": Dr.	Taxes; H. Jerome's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Books; guests	Wagner's 'Tannhäuser';	Frank Black, conductor	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"Spirit of '43"	Helen Traubel; Kerstin	"Musical Matinee"	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Musical Program
2:45	"Spirit of '43"	Thorberg; Maxine Stellman; Bene Maison;	Pres. Medina, Venezuela	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	Alexander Kipnis;	Golden Melodies: string	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	United We Stand	Herbert Janssen; John	ensemble	Concret Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii	Garris; Osie Hawkins;	News; Orchestra	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii		Charles Dant's Orchestra	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	St. Cyril and Methodius Choir	John Gurney; Emery Darcy; George Szell, c'r	Matinee in Rhythm	Christmas at Fort Jackson: music; speakers	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:15	Dance orchestra	Metropolitan Opera:	Matinee in Rhythm	Dickens' Christmas Carol	The Merry Macs
4:30	News Program	Wagner's "Tannhäuser"	Music of the Americas	Dickens' Christmas Carol	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:45			Music of the Americas		Ella Fitzgerald, songs
5:00	Christmas Carols	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Paul Martin's Music	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:15	Carols; Cleveland	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Paul Martin's Music	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Terry O'Toole variety
5:30	Orchestra; Nikolas	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	program
5:45	Sokoloff, conductor	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Interviews; commentary	Sports; Taxes; Sports	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; Ramin & Bauer.	Taxes; Music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	Noah Webster Says: quiz	Navy Bulletin Board	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	show; N. McQuarrie	Charlie Bolvak's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"The Green Hornet":	Ellery Queen: detective	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular Music
7:45	to the Yanks"	drama	dramatization	Taxes: Arth. Ravel's Or.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Pcy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	comedy serial	London: variety show	Deeds Without Words: dr.
8:30	Hobby Lobby	"Over Here"; Variety	'Truth or Consequences':	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	Revue: Ronald Colman,	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	master of ceremonies	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Over Here"; Revue	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire; Kenneth Mor-	Classical Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Can You Top This?";	row; Attilo Baggiore:	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade": music	Concert Internationale	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news.	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:15	Soldiers With	Concert Internationale	Dick Powell, songs; orch.	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	John Gunther, news	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Wagon": speakers	Hockey game: News
10:45	News; World War II	Capt. L. D. Gammons	Dance music	Taxes; Dance orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	News: Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do? drama	Taxes; Dance orchestra.	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-990kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News; Charles Courboin, organ recital	Radio Carolers	
8:15		Religious program		Radio Carolers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale; Taxes.	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air.	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Eyes-Ears of Air Force"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news.	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; Coolidge	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	String Quartet	Services	Rockies: orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Coolidge String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services from Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report
12:15	Victory Chorus	Weekly War Journal	Red Cross Christm's pgm	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	"The Voice of Hope":	Newscong of the Air.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	William C. Jensen	'Eye Witness News': dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People"; Rob. St. John	News Service	"Balbo"; drama
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory: talks	Concert Album	Concert Time
1:30	Network program	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	'Prof'sional Women': ilk
2:30	World News Today	"We the People"; by	Univ. of Chicago Round	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; "Post"	Arch Oboler: drama	Table Discussion	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	News Service	News; Musicale	'Reviewing Stand': 'Gos-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Dimitri Mitropou-	"You and the War"	World News Parade	sip, Rumor in Wartime'	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	los, conductor	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour': drama;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic:	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; choir	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	Dimitri Mitropou-	Sunday Vespers	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	los, conductor	Sunday Vespers	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"Fireside Melodies"; Ra-	Olympics: Church	Religious news and Sports.
4:45	Or.; Wilbur Evans	O'Leary, songs	bey's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speaker	hockey game
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Orches-	Talk: Song Spinners	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Parish Bell Ringers	tra: Arturo Toscanini,	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter"; drama	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter"; drama	program
6:30	Bergt. Gene Autry:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Great Gildersleeve":	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	ditions; W. Pelletier	comedy drama	Across Footlights	Religious program
7:00	"Invitation to	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	Learning"; rec'rd'd	Stars From the Blue	pany; music	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Chico Marx'	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Dr. J. C. Hambro	ley, m. c.	Orchestra	Britain": reports	Services
8:00	Orson Welles:	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Hello, Americans"	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche	American Forum of Air	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Di-	Three commentators	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Co.; guests	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	Victor Herbert's Music
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Leo Cherne, "Impact"	Victor Herbert's Music
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy":	News Service
10:45	"Lest We Forget"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; Sportscast	News Service	News Service	Tod Grant, news
11:15	Report to Nation	"Sunday Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news	Hawaii Calls; music	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	"Your Sunday Sympho-	Unlimited Horizons	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News Summary	Unlimited Horizons	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"The Captivators"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	David Ballentine, songs
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Baby Institute Forum	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Talk; Music; Taxes	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Earl Wrightson, baritone	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Music Box	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	"Winter Serenade"	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Christmas carols; talk	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Gliding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	'Pepper Young's; sk.	Stella Unger, Hollywood	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	The Victory Front	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast; Air Express	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
4:15	Del Castillo, organ	Memorial Program	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Across the Footlights	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:30	'Giants of Freedom'	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenso Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00	Christmas Carols	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Harry James' Orchestra
5:15	Carols; Date; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Bureau's'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Walt. Cassel, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendesvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Progr'm: 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles, dr.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	Meet the Band	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Progr'm
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sing Up the News"	Ambrose's Orchestra
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music: Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: Frank	"Counter-Spy"; mystery	"Great Artists"; John	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	Morgan, Roddy	"Counter-Spy"; mystery	Charles Thomas; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	MacDowell, Ann E.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Baxter, 'Pied Piper'	Orch.: Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00	Guild; Nelson Eddy;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15	Ronald Colman	"Alias John Freedom"	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morals"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Dance orchestra	Music; M. Piastro, cond.	Musical program	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Dance orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Lands of Free; Interview	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	Local sports
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Univ. of Air; recorded.	thur Mann	Local sports

"Fireside Melodies"
THE FEDERAL SAVINGS HOUR
★ THE REVELERS
Internationally famous male quartette
★ MARGARET DAUM
Brilliant American lyric soprano
★ RAKOV AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Sponsored by:
Leading Massachusetts FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
SUNDAY 4:30 P.M.
WBZ-WBZA

Christmas Tree: Plays Host To Folk of Many Countries

There is a certain Christmas tree in Boston that might very well receive a gold star for its international services. No respecter of nationalities, it extends a gracious welcome to all. You will find it glistening a greeting at the International Institute on Beacon Street.

Set up, quite appropriately, by Norwegians, whose native land is a land of Christmas trees, it has already played host to Portuguese, Swiss and French members of the Institute and their friends. And last night it lent its fragrant presence to the Junior International Night celebration, looking on at the annual Christmas Cabaret party sponsored by the Junior Advisory Council of the International Institute.

Open House

Tomorrow afternoon it will be the decorative center of interest for the Christmas Open House held at the Institute by the Syrian Women's Club. On that occasion its graceful branches will form the background for an interesting Syrian program. Whether its guests be Estonian, Armenian, Swedish, or Hungarian, this tree has a way of making them feel at home, recalling to many of them Christmas celebrations in far-off lands.

It will precede its guests to the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday, Dec. 29, for the Institute's International Christmas Party, which is always a happy family gathering. There will be carol singing that day and a Christmas program in which groups of children are to participate. They are already eagerly preparing numbers reminiscent of the Christmas customs of the countries from which they or their parents came.

Extended Season

But not even this gala event will end the season for this particular tree, for the Institute's Greek and Russian friends will be celebrating in January. Before the holidays are over, this tree will have witnessed the Christmas customs of many lands and heard carols sung in a variety of foreign tongues. But its own Merry Christmas greeting is spoken in a language that all may understand.

Mrs. Eaton Steps to High Post In Women Voters' League

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters has a new executive secretary, Mrs. Henry C. Eaton. But Mrs. Eaton is not new to the League. She has long served it well both as government and as foreign policy chairman, and she has run its School of Foreign Affairs for two years.

Miss Mary Hurd, the former executive secretary, has just gone to Washington to do an educational job for the Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Eaton understands that her predecessor will now be interpreting the farm program to non-farm groups, with a good deal of traveling in the bargain.

The Massachusetts League considers itself fortunate in having the services of Mrs. Eaton at this time, because she is so thoroughly familiar with its work. "I am only filling in temporarily and on a half-time basis," Mrs. Eaton explained when interviewed in her office on Beacon Hill. In Boston alone for the winter, she is glad to take on the job, which will include office work and some speaking throughout the State. The latter will be in connection with the fliers on government issues which the National League is printing and trying to distribute as widely as possible.

"We feel now that there is no more important work than this," Mrs. Eaton said. "Through these fliers, or broadsides, we are trying to simplify some of the complex governmental issues so that the average citizen may really understand them."

Mrs. Eaton has been vitally interested in politics for many years. At Smith College she specialized in history and politics, and it was not long after she was graduated that she took part in the famous suffrage parade in Washington at the time of Woodrow Wilson's first inauguration. She was living in Detroit at the time and went all the way to the Capital to express her conviction that women should have the vote.

"It happened," she said, "that there was a Negro woman in our unit and we seemed to be the particular target for all the tomatoes and cigar stubs that the people threw at the paraders."

This Christmas... ...It's Music
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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, Dec. 21
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc
Mother Church Radiocasts
For Sunday, December 20
10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—"Enjoy Yourself."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Program.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Barron Elliott's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Network Program.
4:30 p. m.—Dickens' Christmas Carol.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup: Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m

Sports and Ski Club Members Form New Hampshire Civil Air Patrol Auxiliary

Eight Tobogganing Units Soon in Simulated 'Incidents'

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide, favorable reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Members of sports and ski clubs are being formed into ski-toboggan units for emergency work as an important auxiliary of the New Hampshire wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

Planned by Wing Commander John F. Brown, eight units comprising experts in tobogganing and skiing are being formed to work with the Granite State's CAP fliers and will shortly participate in simulated emergency incidents.

The emergency ski-toboggan patrols will be located at Plymouth, Laconia, and Keene in the foothills of the mountain territory. At all three places there is already a Civil Air Patrol squadron.

When civilian fliers, roaming the skies, discover anything that necessitates emergency action on the slopes or tops of the mountains, they will fly back to one of the three stations and drop a message to the ski-toboggan units. From there on, the snow scouts will go into action.

Members of the ground units are trained in first aid, and will carry medical supplies, food, blankets, and implements to cut a trail through heavily wooded regions.

Wing Commander Brown, working with Maj. Robert S. Fogg, National CAP Aide, expects the use of the ground patrols to become widespread in New England. Ten of the New Hampshire Wing's 49 planes will be detailed to work with the ski patrols exclusively.

Fire Safety

The campaign of education in fire prevention instituted by the Office of Civilian Defense paid dividends in Vermont this year, according to William E. Bradder, State Supervisor of Fire Control.

Out of 195 reported fires, Mr. Bradder said, only two consumed more than 100 acres of woodlands. Asked to trace the reason for this record, the Supervisor said it indicated efficiency on the part of fire wardens, and care by persons burning brush.

Mr. Bradder's statement was made on his return from the Regional Office of Civilian Defense in Boston, where he had attended a conference of State forest fire supervisors at which groundwork was laid for instruction programs in each of the New England states. He said that 16 of Vermont's State Guard units had so far been instructed in methods of combating fires in woodlands.

Big CPX Game

Bath, Maine, and 27 surrounding towns will have command post exercises Monday afternoon, Dec. 21. Mock air raid "incidents" are planned for every locality, many of them calling for mutual aid through the district warning center.

James A. Gillies, Jr., county co-ordinator, will direct the exercises, which will be observed by officers of the staff of United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin.

Col. Howard W. Robbins, chief of protection of the Regional OCD; Lieut. Col. Russell E. Hamlin, chief of field services; Maj. Thomas A. Donnelly, chief of training; Capt. Amasa R. Kenney, Jr., chief of communications, and Lieut. Col. Dudley A. Reekie, regional medical officer, will be among the observers.

The test will be another in a series of command post exercises designed so that eventually all of New England with its 1,381 local Defense Councils can participate simultaneously in one gigantic CPX.

The Regional OCD has for several months been conducting field tests in each of the six New England states. Although no date has been considered for the Regional Command Post exercise, it is believed it may be held in the not too distant future.

Junior Firemen

As the climax of a long period of instruction, seven boys, or "junior auxiliary firemen," in Warwick, R. I., were awarded diplomas, CD helmets and armbands at exercises held in the city's Old Lakewood fire station. According to Mayor Albert P. Ruerat, this was the first such class ever graduated in the United States.

Another group of 13 boys will be graduated as soon as they have been certified by State authorities.

Maine's Block Plan

Organization of the neighborhood, or "block," plan is rapidly nearing completion in Maine. It is being welocmed by the commanders and chairmen of the Citizens' Service Corps in all parts of the State. They say they have needed a method for finding volunteer replacements on a neighborhood basis, and the new setup is their answer.

Counties where organization has been nearly perfected are: Aroostock, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Knox, Oxford, Penobscot, Somerset, Washington and York.

And Save Gas!

Thought for the week: If you are among those who remain in an automobile during a blackout instead of leaving it to seek shelter as you should, at least be sure to shut off the engine while parked. Motorists who operate the car heater while the machine is stationary run the risk of inhaling carbon monoxide fumes.

CD Lumbermen

The Committee on Public Safety of North Andover, Mass., has organized a subdivision for wood fuel production.

Duties of the members are to locate wood lots and arrange for cutting. On private lots the usual division when cutting on shares is two cords to the cutter and one to the owner. It is proposed to build a stockpile of wood against possible shortage of fuel oil and coal.

New Course

A new class will be added to those now being held at the War Department Civilian Protection School at Amherst College.

Lectures will be given on the subject of "Public Advice and Counsel." Arthur D. Grose, public relations expert and consultant to the Regional OCD, will conduct the classes and give the lectures.

15 Massachusetts Men 'Grads' Of Texas Bombardier Classes

War Activities in New England

Fifteen Massachusetts men were among the three classes graduated simultaneously this week in the "West Texas Bombardier Triangle," whose crop was the greatest number of bombardiers to be graduated at one time and was several times the size of the entire bombardier roster of the Army's Air Forces of only a few months ago.

For the recently activated Bombardier School at Big Spring and the new San Angelo Army Air Field, it was the first batch of "lords of the American bombsight." At the other school in the triangle, Midland, it was the twelfth and largest class yet to receive bombardier wings and commissions as second lieutenants.

Honors Private

William Anthony, a Marine private who eschewed personal safety to fulfill his duty when the battleship Maine blew up in Havana in 1898, will be honored Sunday by having a destroyer named after him, in launching ceremonies at Bath, Maine.

Sponsors will be the Misses Alice and Frances Anthony of Penn Yan, N. Y., granddaughters of the hero.

The Marine, who later became a sergeant major, was recommended for promotion to sergeant by his commanding officer, who was impressed with the "soldierly conduct" of the Marine in reporting to the captain in his cabin after the explosion, rather than to seek safety outside the ship.

Navy Yard Plea

Any male citizen who is not using his highest skill in a war industry, "should apply for one of the many Navy Yard jobs that are now open," announced the Yard at Charlestown today.

Describing the "extremely urgent need for skilled an unskilled men," the Yard's employment office pointed out that "right now the Navy Yard needs a large number of additional men, many of whom will replace men being called into active service.

"It is not necessary for a man to have had previous shipbuilding experience to qualify for this work, as unskilled men are needed as badly as men with previous experience in construction trades, such as laborers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and steamfitters are working today building fighting ships for our Navy," it was pointed out.

Men who are now unemployed or employed in work not directly contributing to the war effort are especially urged to register at once for one of these vital jobs at the United States Employment Service offices or at the Yard in Charlestown.

Boston's Knox

Fort Knox, Kentucky, named after the famous Revolutionary artillery authority who was a native of Boston, has just commissioned its five thousandth officer in the Armored Force.

This milestone was recently reached in the Fort's fourteenth class, as the school prepared to set up its schedule to graduate a class every week, soon after the first of the year.

Mobile fire power, so important to modern armies and their armored forces, was a strong point with Henry Knox, who dragged cannon all over the colonies and gained prominence in the attack on Trenton, crossing the river before the main body and directing a highly effective artillery fire.

Of the present 14 Armored Force divisions known to be in service, nine were activated in the year since Pearl Harbor.

Edwards Anniversary

As Camp Edwards this week celebrated its second anniversary since receiving the first batch of 354 selectees, 40 were still on hand, as members of Station Unit 1,114, the First Service Command complement manning the Cape Cod establishment.

New Haven Branch Faces Dissolution

The War Production Board questioned recently whether the branch line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad between Milford and Hopkinton, Mass., is essential to the war effort, and has asked the Office of Defense Transportation to certify the line one way or the other.

The request is in line with WPB's rail-requisitioning program. If ODT certifies the line as nonessential, the tracks will be taken up and used for military purposes by WPB.

Vegetables Are Good Buys

Cabbage, winter squash, and yellow turnips stand at the head of the economical buying list of vegetable foods this week-end in Boston and vicinity. The United States Department of Agriculture market reporters consider these three as outstanding, in view of large supplies of them at attractive prices.

Onions and both sweet and white potatoes rate a close second for thrifty housewives.

Florida oranges are relatively high in the larger sizes, but small-size ones are a good buy, as is also small-size grapefruit. Most economical fruit is apples, with Baldwin and McIntoshes available in large quantities.

Large eggs are increasingly plentiful and the price is on its way down. Medium-size eggs are scarce, however.

Meat is still a problem. Beef is very scarce but there is some lamb. Fresh pork is in the rarity class, although there is a slight increase in the amount of corned pork products on the market. Supplies of poultry are light, and the Department of Agriculture calls the turkey situation uncertain.

More Women Than Men Placed

More women than men are now being placed in jobs by the Boston office of the United States Employment Service at 9 Beacon Street. The women lead the men about 60 to 40 per cent.

This is the first time since the free public employment office was opened six years ago, that fewer men have been available for work.

Of the 60 per cent of women's placements, 50 per cent is on women's jobs and the remaining 10 per cent on men's jobs, it is estimated by Government officials.

Liberal Study Loss Deplored

If the colleges and universities of the United States forgo liberal arts studies for the duration of the war, it will be a loss to the entire world which looks to the United States for postwar leadership, Dr. Zing-yang Kuo, noted Chinese educator, told Tufts College students at a special convocation yesterday.

It is important that certain students in specialized fields be told to "forget the war" and be kept at work in laboratories and on research projects, because after the war all other countries will be so exhausted that they will be unable to train natural scientists and leaders, he said.

Now in the United States as a director of the Chinese government's National Research Institute of Physiology and Psychology, Dr. Kuo urged official confirmation by the American and British governments of the application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter to Asia. The Asiatics, he said, are becoming intolerant of the "Kipling complex" and the Japanese, aware of this, are trying to convince them that this is a racial war.

★ ★ ★

An Emergency War Time Message to the People of Greater Boston

Riding on the Boston Elevated Railway has increased drastically. The ban on the sale of gasoline to private motorists will add to an already acute public transportation problem. Accordingly, the City of Boston War Transportation Conservation Committee urges that every person who can possibly do so should avoid traveling on the Boston Elevated Railway system during the rush hours, especially between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.

This is a patriotic necessity.

Between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. the Elevated now carries 130,000 passengers over its entire system. All those who now ride unnecessarily in this hour are helping to create a serious transportation problem. They should make a determined effort to change their hours of travel.

Large groups of employees, including those working in the retail stores, insurance companies and for the City of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have already co-operated in the staggering of their working hours. These employees, however, represent less than one-half of the number actually using the downtown stations of the Elevated in this evening peak hour of riding.

Here is the transportation problem in a nutshell: On a recent representative day, 56,955 passengers entered the downtown stations of the Elevated from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Note the distribution from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.:

From 4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.	35,509
From 5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	56,955
From 6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	27,753

There is no more room for riders between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. Yet, the number of passengers being carried on the Elevated is increasing daily because of the sharp trend away from private means of transportation.

Remember, the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington warns that there is no additional equipment available. Thus, the problem is to spread the evening rush hour riding over a longer period to prevent riding conditions which may otherwise become intolerable.

CITY OF BOSTON WAR TRANSPORTATION CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

William H. Day, *Chairman*
Manager, Transportation Dept., Boston Chamber of Commerce

Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy
Chairman, State Planning Board

Edward C. Geehr
Assistant to General Manager, Fore River Yard, Bethlehem Steel, Quincy

Commissioner William P. Hickey
Boston Traffic Commission

Philip T. Desmond
Engineer, Boston Traffic Commission

Lieutenant J. R. Bennett, U.S.N.R.
District Trans. Officer, 1st Naval District

Dr. Arthur L. Gould
Superintendent, Boston Schools

Joseph F. Timilty
Police Commissioner of Boston

Joseph Salerno
President, Massachusetts State C.I.O.

Daniel J. Goggin
President, Boston Central Labor Union

J. H. Fairclough, Jr.
Director of Personnel and Public Relations, Jordan Marsh Company

Edward Dana
President and General Manager, Boston Elevated Railway

(This advertisement is sponsored by the Boston Elevated Railway)

British Indian Army Launches Offensive on Burma

Continued from Page 1

not to defend the positions they had built along the border.

"During the past few days," the British communiqué said, "some of our troops have advanced southward from the Arakan border into Western Burma and occupied the Maungdaw-Butidaung area about 60 miles northwest of Akyab.

"The enemy, who had been in occupation of this area since our withdrawal from Burma and had prepared defenses withdrew without offering opposition."

The British thrust appeared to be aimed at Akyab, although this was by no means a certainty. Akyab was occupied by the Japanese May 8, winding up to all practical purposes the Nipponese campaign in Burma.

For the second day in succession, the Royal Air Force on Friday attacked the Japanese-occupied village of Rathedaung, about halfway between Maungdaw and Akyab. Heavy damage was inflicted on the village and fires were left burning.

Fighter planes swept down the Mayu River, searching out Japanese concentrations. The Mayu flows into the Bay of Bengal a few miles north of Akyab.

Akyab was hit by bombers Friday night, but results of the raid were not announced.

Akyab is only 300 air miles from Calcutta, and in Japanese hands it always would be a potential threat as a base for a Japanese attack on India.

Somewhere in India is Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States commander of Chinese troops that were pushed out of Burma by the Japanese.

General Wavell, himself, went a short distance across the frontier into Burma in a patrol operation two months ago, scouting the Japanese positions.

When he returned, a spokesman at his headquarters said "General Wavell's activities were a practical illustration that reoccupation of Burma is now foremost in his mind."

Rail Heroes Saved Train From Blast

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 19

Engineer Archibald Cook and Fireman George Simkiss, both of Birmingham, have been awarded the George Medal for heroism last July in preventing the explosion of 600 tons of bombs and TNT aboard a train which stopped in a Midlands city during an air raid.

Incendiary bombs set fire to two cars, but the two men detached these during the height of the raid and pulled the remainder of the train away. They then fought the flames and unloaded the boxes of explosives. Engineer Cook worked with a bad shrapnel wound in the leg.

Tripolitania:

Allied Airmen Get Advanced Base

Axis evacuation of Zanta en Nofilia on the Tripolitanian Coastal road means the Allied Air Force has obtained a new advanced base. Cairo dispatches said both fighter and bomber planes already were roaring out from there to pound the retreating enemy in the Sultan area.

British long-range fighters swarmed over four enemy troop-carrying planes flying north from the Tripoli coast Friday, shot down one and severely damaged the others, the British said.

Meanwhile, it was said in Cairo that the outflanking movement by Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery which cut off a portion of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rear guard is a grim reminder that the British commander is bent on the destruction of Axis forces rather than merely on the quick acquisition of territory.

By his flanking operation, General Montgomery made part of the Axis army stand and fight. That is exactly what he wanted.

In order to keep out of sight and to preserve secrecy, the encircling British troops had to move with their equipment through precipitous and dangerous gorges which had not been fully explored.

The course of the battle continues to be influenced heavily by the destruction of enemy communications and supplies. British and American planes, day and night, are bombing air bases and transports on land and sea.

The result is that operations of the Axis air fleet have been restricted heavily because of the destruction of supplies and gasoline. This weakness in air protection has rendered fleeing Axis troops vulnerable to onslaughts by British and American medium bombers and fighter planes. Marshal Rommel's line of retreat is said to be strewn with slain and wounded and shattered equipment.

Flying Fortresses Damage Cruiser

In the eigth day of the sustained battering of Axis-held ports in Tunisia, United States Army Flying Fortresses hit and set ablaze an Axis warship, believed to have been a cruiser, off Bizert.

The same planes sent new debris flying among the docks of the great naval base and shot down three of 15 enemy planes which attempted to stop them. Six more enemy planes were reported damaged. Only one Fortress was lost.

Other United States bombers, B-25s and B-26s, flew through heavy antiaircraft fire to blast the railroad station and a 2,000-foot section of the yards at Sousse, south of Tunis. Hits also were scored on a freight train, it was reported.

Axis ships in the harbor threw up a cloud of antiaircraft fire and two of the bombers were lost.

An Allied headquarters spokesman said the patroling activity along the Tunisian front was especially intense around Medjez-el-Bab, 35 miles southwest of Tunis. A number of small enemy mine fields were destroyed there—a necessary preliminary to any offensive action.

Both sides continued to speed reinforcements and supplies up to the front.

In Russia:

Nazi Counterattacks Reported Repulsed

In Russia the German Air Force is apparently seeking to relieve the hard-pressed Nazi army between the Don and Volga Rivers with mass bombings, while elsewhere along the long Soviet battleline, Moscow dispatches said, German troops were counterattacking bitterly.

The Russians claimed both the German air and land blows had failed and that heavy losses had been inflicted on the Axis legions.

Infantry and tanks were massed in the struggle southwest of Stalingrad, near Kotelnikovski, with the Germans offering some of the heaviest fighting of the campaign, and there was no letup on the central front, west of Rzhev and along the Rzhev-Vyazma Railway.

The Soviet communiqué spoke of waves of German counterattacks west of Rzhez, all of which were reported repelled, and in another sector of that battleground the Russians said their units stormed through barbed-wire entanglements to the enemy's advanced positions.

Dispatches reaching Moscow from the front said the German High Command continued to pour transport planes into the Stalingrad area. Eight of them were shot down and one was captured at the very gates of Stalingrad, the Russians said.

An earlier communiqué carried the belated report that 99 German planes, including eight transports, were destroyed in the area Dec. 17.

The Russian winter offensive began one month ago today and German counterattacks have been mounting in number and ferocity in the past 10 days. The Russians, however, maintain the Germans nowhere have gained ground.

In a month, the Red Army has fanned out southward toward Kotelnikovski and northwestward to the top of the Don River loop and Serafimovich, from which points corridors have been thrust down the east bank of the Don and to Surovikino, on the Chir River, 90 miles due west of Stalingrad.

On the central front, west of Moscow, the offensive has shaped up in the occupation of nuemrous villages in the Rzhev-Vyazma-Velikie Luki triangle.

Nevertheless the Germans appeared to be still established within Stalingrad itself.

Associated Press

Landing at Morocco

United States soldiers clamber down a net from a cruiser into a landing boat during the American occupation of French Morocco.

RAF Raids Reich:

Germans Claim 21 Bombers Shot Down

The German High Command's communiqué said the RAF had attacked several places in the German northwest coastal district and that 21 bombers—14 of them four-engined craft—were shot down by night fighters and antiaircraft artillery.

Low clouds prevented observation of the results, the British Air Ministry said. It added that mines were laid in German coastal waters. The previous attacks on Germany this month were on Frankfurt Dec. 2 and Southwest Germany Dec. 6.

Meanwhile, some German raiders were active over Britain.

Fewer than 10 enemy planes visited northeast England Friday night, but they caused some damage and casualties. The German High Command said heavy explosions and fires were observed along the Humber River. It admitted the loss of two planes.

Two villages in Kent and Sussex were bombed by daylight Saturday. One bombing caused havoc in an apartment building and wrecked a number of houses, including a vicarage, but only one woman was injured.

Shops were wrecked in the second village by a lone raider. Several persons were traped and killed.

Several persons were killed in a third village by a machine-gunning plane.

Battle of Buna:

Japanese Fighting For Strip of Beach

Ground fighting for control of the Buna government station and its nearby plane landing strip appeared to be nearing a new pitch of intensity as cornered Japanese troops continued to cling to this sliver of the New Guinea coast.

Heavy artillery, machine-gun and mortar fire were being exchanged.

An Allied communiqué in a terse report of the action said "our air force is acting in support of our ground troops."

Japanese air activity was noted, too, in a statement that enemy bombers had attacked positions in the Allied rear and had raided Port Moresby, but the attacks were declared to have been without effect.

The raid was the ninety-fifth on the Allied base, situated across the Coral Sea from Australia. Dispatches from the front said the lone raider was a Japanese flying boat.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's planes swept northward again to strafe barges and troops which had survived the Allied aerial smash at Japanese landing operations Dec. 14 in the Kumusi-Mambare Rivers area, some 44 miles north of Buna.

Much of their material and manpower was destroyed from the air, but some survivors managed to reach shore and collect supplies.

Meantime, keeping up the program of harassing Japanese concentrations on the northwest approaches to Australia, Allied medium bombers attacked Maobisse and Mindelo, on the Portuguese area of Timor Island, and big army bombers supported by fighter planes paid another visit to New Georgia Island in the Solomons.

Flying Fortresses attacked the Munda area on New Georgia, to the westward of Guadalcanal on Dec. 17 (Solomons time), a Navy communiqué said. This was the eighth attack on the area where the enemy is attempting to set up an airfield within easy reach of the American positions on Guadalcanal.

Brazzaville's Radio Sounds Happier Note

Continued from Page 1

the brothers explained to me. "We didn't have the equipment, but we did have an engineer named Defroyenne.

" 'Build a transformer,' we would tell him. M. Defroyenne would disappear under a junked car and come up a few minutes later, smiling shyly and holding some odds and ends of steel. He was ready to begin work."

Starting every morning at six and keeping at the job until late at night, M. Defroyenne succeeded in modulating the Morse office. Then he ferreted around in old boxes, tearing apart rusty metal objects such as sewing machines for their metal. This he fashioned into equipment to boost the little amateur station to seven times its original power.

Thus Radio Brazzaville came into existence.

From the room next to my office came the whine of Morse.

Wanted Firsthand News

"We wanted our news firsthand, not warmed over from American or BBC broadcasts," said the brothers. "So we obtained permission from the Allied news agencies to receive their bulletins, which are transmitted in Morse. This decision was to cause us almost as many trials as the building of the new station. We had only one man who could read the code, a sailor, and the Navy was demanding him.

"We then had the idea of teaching the natives to handle the messages. The old colonials thought we had gone mad. They explained that the natives couldn't read or write, much less speak English. But the Africans were all we had, so we decided to go ahead, anyway.

"We told them, for instance, that when they heard three dots and a dash they were to hit the letter V on their typewriters. It took four agonizing months to teach them the Morse alphabet, but today, though they still can't read or write, they are taking down thousands of words weekly. Sometimes, of course, they make mistakes. Once they reported that 'hell is on the way,' when it should have been 'help is on the way.' But these mistakes are quickly corrected by our editors."

It took me only a few days to settle down to the routine of Radio Brazzaville. I transcribed the BBC radiocasts in shorthand, wrote articles for American newspapers, and several radiocasts for America.

Besides directing the station, the brothers were also working nights supervising the erection of a new and more powerful transmitting unit. They told me that all the materials—400 tons of it—from door knobs to 350-foot towers, was being obtained from the United States.

All the bricks had to be made by hand. Sometimes an equatorial tornado destroyed the brick kiln and work had to stop for a month. Occasionally, a shipment of cement was sunk or a load of iron failed to arrive from South Africa.

M. Defroyenne carefully extracted the nails from every crate arriving from the United States and hoarded them for use in the new station.

Japanese Soldier's Pockets—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—A Japanese warrior is loaded down with keepsakes symbolizing his deep superstition—and also with money and pictures of pretty girls such as any soldier might carry.

This is indicated in a shipment of war trophies just shipped back from Guadalcanal by Staff Sergeant Charles Morris, United States Marines, to his wife here.

In addition to helmets, most popular trophies of the war in the Pacific, American soldiers, the Morris shipment showed, are collecting Japanese money belts, covered with red French knots, representing the rising sun.

In addition to money, the belts sent home by Sergeant Morris contained little bits of paper bearing the words, "Glorious military protection and honor." The charms, supposedly sold to the soldiers by Shinto priests, lasts only for an appointed length of time and must then be renewed.

Sergeant Morris' Japanese was studying English from a lesson sheet that included extracts from Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack" and a description of New York as follows: "The biggest of these towns is New York. Some of the houses there are as many as 100 storeys high. Unless you went up in a lift, your legs would ache badly before you came to the top."

Included in the trophies was a color post card showing the surrender of the British entitled, "The last day of the Union Jack." Hordes of Japanese soldiers winding off into the distance are depicted accepting the Union Jack from a small band of British.

But this Japanese soldier carried a collection of 10 pictures offsetting the depicted doom of the British. They show an eclipse of the sun at various stages.

Canadian Scouts Shine in War

MONTREAL, Dec. 19—Although the war has depleted the ranks of the Boy Scouts of Canada, they are still carrying on, and expansion of the movement will be the aim of the leaders it has been announced here by leaders of the organization. The great need at the present moment is leaders to make up for the loss caused through enlistments into the armed forces.

Montreal alone has given 359 Scout leaders to the services. G. Robley Mackay, Commissioner for Montreal said that the temporary loss of Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters to the Army, Navy and Air Force has been covered partly by the enlistment of older men and the placing of greater responsibility on the older Patrol Leaders.

It was pointed out that the Director of Training in Ottawa, Col. R. G. Whitelaw, stated that Boy Scout training provides a solid background of qualities so necessary in leadership that the ex-Scout has a long head start on most others in the race for advancement in the Army.

W. R. Allen of Montreal was this week presented with his warrant as Provincial Commissioner for Quebec by the Earl of Athlone, Governor General and Chief Scout for Canada at Ottawa. At that meeting of the General Council it was announced that $30,000 had been sent by the Boy Scouts of Canada to the stricken Scouts of Great Britain and part of the money would be used for rehabilitation of Scouting in the overrun countries of Europe.

Leaders throughout the Dominion have been urged to support the observance of Boy Scout Week in Canada which will be held Feb. 21 to 27, 1943.

Scouting College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toronto's "College of Scouting," started three years ago to give a training course for patrol leaders, has developed rapidly since its inauguration, and now includes intensified instruction in all phases of Boy Scout work. This year in particular the so-called college has been concentrating more and more on wartime training for Scouts, with great stress on ARP instruction.

Conducted entirely by a volunteer staff of instructors, teachers and assistants, the training covers every phase of Scouting, Scouters and patrol leaders' training course, including cub signaling and proficiency badges, methods of training in second class subjects, teaching the Scout law, story telling for Scouts, the prosecution of a first-class journey, fire lighting, camp cooking, and astronomical studies. More recent subjects are those pertaining to ARP practice, such as the Air Scout Airman's badge, the fireman's badge, training for ARP messengers. Out of door cooking is another innovation, inspired by the war.

The complete workings and methods of repair for airplanes, emergency assistance to pilots, theory of flight, the procedure in the event of a plane crash and recognition of various types of aircraft, both enemy and Allied, are part of the Air Scout's training, which has already been taken by more than 100 boys, for the most part under Wing Commander T. E. W. Brown, who previous to the war was engaged in Scout work in England.

The college has won the support of many mothers of Cubs and Scouts, and they are found to make ideal Cub leaders. At present 25 of them are attending the classes.

Prices and Your Purse

Continued from Page 1

ment makers are planning to produce just about as many dresses and suits for spring as they did last year, when the number was ample. A series of price orders will make it possible for far-seeing shoppers to start figuring their clothes budgets for next spring—always providing they remember what they paid last spring!

Steaks for Soldiers

Increased size of the Army and not the meat-eating proclivities of Great Britain and Russia is the chief reason behind the announced cut in per capita meat consumption for Americans from 2½ pounds to 35 ounces, the Office of War Information pointed out.

More than 99 per cent of our year's supply of beef, veal, lamb and mutton have been kept right here at home for use of our civilian population or sent to our own armed forces here or abroad, OWI figures show. Thirteen per cent of the pork supply was exported to the Allies. Exports to United Nations are mounting rapidly at the present time, but greatest civilian sacrifices will still be made for America's fighting men who eat twice as much meat as in civilian life.

Newspaper Guild Wins In Hearst Agency Vote

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild announced yesterday that it had won a country-wide election naming it the national collective bargaining agency for employees of the International News Service by a vote of 134 to 32 as counted at the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Wilbur F. Bade, Guild international representative who directed the union's organization in I. N. S., said negotiations for a country-wide contract would open next month. He added that among I. N. S. employees eligible to vote, only 23 failed to do so in the NLRB election.

German Rout Laid to Hitler

Continued from Page 1

ure to halt General Montgomery's advance troops at El Agheila has in turn led to the rear guard of the Afrika Korps being caught in the open by a masterly flanking movement by Wadi Matratin.

In a case like this it is reasonable to suppose that at least one third of Marshal Rommel's total forces were acting as a rear guard and that this rear guard would be strong in armor. When Marshal Rommel's forces fled from El Alamein we know that six Italian divisions were left behind.

With his rear guard now surrounded, it is safe to assume Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps has dwindled to the remnants of one armored division, the broken elements of some infantry divisions and such groups as may have been picked up on the line of communication.

In short, disaster to Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps is, in my view, due to missing the moment when an orderly retreat could have been made from El Alamein.

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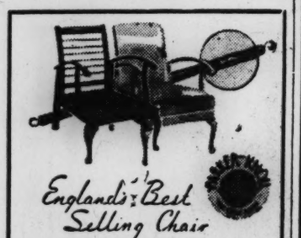
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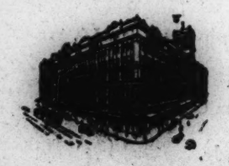
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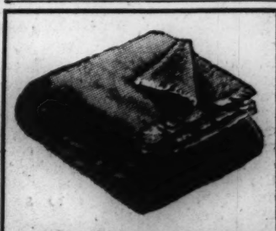
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Christian Ideal of Humaneness Persists Amid Nazi Brutality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Dec. 19—Certain Christian elements inside Germany have stubbornly remained an island of virtue in a sea of political and moral infamy and their influence appears to be growing as the Reich's military position worsens.

Even the Nazi leaders themselves now seem to realize that more and more Germans are growing disgusted with the brutality and wickedness of the Hitler regime both at home and in the occupied countries.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels gave voice to this apparent recognition the other day when he warned and threatened against the increasing tendency of the German people to become infected with "the poison of moralizing" and sought to rekindle enthusiasm for pseudo intellectual adherence to "unmoral barbarism."

Coupled with the signs of increasing aversion to Nazi brutality is an openly expressed desire for freedom from the totalitarian yoke among large segments of the German population.

Signs of Spiritual Ferment

This longing has not, of course, reached proportions dangerous to the regime, but there can be no doubt that at least the beginnings of a spiritual ferment are now visible inside Germany.

The concern of the Nazi leaders over this can perhaps be seen better than any place else in the gradual change-over of official propaganda to a defensive tone. The Nazis are now seeking to justify themselves and their acts to the German people.

Hitler, for example, expressed the fear of losing his grip in a recent speech when he warned that after this war there would be no Little Gefreiter (Corporal) to appear as he did after last war to give German thought new direction.

[The Overseas News Agency reported in a recent dispatch that the German press had launched a new campaign to stiffen morale and to prepare the public to withstand ever-increasing hardships. One of the main points in the new drive is an admission that the war strain is enormous, but that "any hardships being endured now are far better than the consequences of the last war."]

A Courageous Editor

The most recent phase in the rising struggle between the Nazis and liberal Christian elements has been the case of the monthly literary magazine, Deutsche Rundschau, and its daring editor, Dr. Rudolph Pechel.

For years this magazine has circulated among Christians, industrialists, estate owners, and intellectuals as the last bastion of the liberal Christian point of view, containing the sharpest kind of attack against Nazi leaders and their ideology, cleverly disguised in literary and historical criticisms.

Everyone with any literary or historical training at all was amazed that it passed censor. Perhaps the fact that only an infinitesimal number of the Nazi leaders have such training accounted for its continued appearance. But in any case, the Deutsche Rundschau has now been banned and Dr. Pechel imprisoned.

One of the most hopeful signs in Germany is the opposition of business to the totalitarian trade pattern. The desire for a free market system is much stronger among German businessmen than most persons outside Germany realize. German trade leaders feel especially that they have not profited sufficiently from Nazi conquests.

Discontent Among Youth

The Nazis have long found the bulwark of their strength among German youth, but here, too, there recently have been growing signs of discontent.

German youth, wearied by a war that has decimated it, would seem to be following the urge of youth everywhere to find a new and better way of life. German young people, however, are as yet unable to express their dissatisfaction against the established Nazi order except in isolated destructive and rebellious actions.

[This dissatisfaction among the youth of Germany becomes all the more remarkable when it is considered what rigid controls the Nazis exercise over their young men and women. When he returned to this country in June after having been released from a German internment camp, Associated Press correspondent Angus Thuermer disclosed that the Nazi training of youth begins when a child is 10. At this age, unasked himself and without the consent of his parents, the German youngster begins a training term of eight years in which the idea is firmly imbedded in his thought that the Nazi world is the only world and the German "volk" the only "volk."]

Fear of Gestapo Wanes

The revolutionary atmosphere which the battlefield engenders is a further nascent ferment inside Germany. Soldiers in Russia lose their respect and fear of the Gestapo and the shackles of party control in the danger of battle.

"Don't think that those fine young men on the front will be willing to take orders from the loathsome party scum which has risen to the top in recent years when they return from the war," one Nazi official with at least the remnants of a conscience said recently.

The longing for freedom in Germany is thus far only the backwash of a mighty tide yearning for release throughout the entire length and breadth of Europe. Every day more and more Europeans join the ranks of those who openly or surreptitiously seek a "third way" between Bolshevism and Naziism.

Book on "The Third Way"

Among the chief spokesmen of the discontent of the subject peoples is the Genevan economist, Wilhelm Roepke, a Professor at the American-endowed Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes International at Geneva whose book "Social Crisis of Today" was recently published.

The subtitle of his work is "The Third Way." Professor Roepke states categorically that economically and ethically the totalitarian solution of Europe's problems is 180 degrees wrong. His book printed in Switzerland and banned in Germany is being widely distributed throughout Europe.

Dr. Goebbels has sought to counteract the effect of Professor Roepke's book by asserting that there is not a "third way" for Europe. In a recent article in Das Reich he writes:

"The fact that certain parts of the the European middle class regard the gigantic struggle in the east with such feelings as they might have as they watch a football game between two teams, neither of which is particularly popular, ready after each goal to switch sides, is a sign that their continental 'life' instincts are degenerated. . . . The bourgeois liberal world is past. Europe can no longer choose between us and it, but only between us and Bolshevism. There is no other alternative."

Dismay Caused in Party

Racial fanatics of the Nazi party are just as dismayed at the growing longing for freedom inside Germany as are economic totalitarians and "political unmoralists."

The most recent worry of the racial fanatics is how to explain the presence of Americans of German descent in the armies fighting against the Vaterland as they disprove the mystical "call of the blood" on which Nazism is based.

The Schwarze Corps explains this by stating that Americans of German descent are of racially inferior types who fled Germany, pursued by police or driven out by social criminal instincts.

The effect of this "explanation" on thousands of Germans who have relatives or friends in the New World can readily be imagined.

'They Shall Not Pass' in the Caucasus

Wide World

Russian Forces Stand Firm Against Axis Invaders

Less highlighted in the news than the Soviet's magnificent defense against Axis aggression on the central and northern fronts has been its repulse of the enemy tide along the southern battlefront in the Caucasian Mountains. Here amid some of the world's grandest scenery all arms—Red Army men, Red Navy men and Red Marines—have joined in defending the mountain passes which lead to vital oil reserves and ultimately to Allied supply routes through Iran. This picture was taken in the Northern Caucasus. The Red Army man shown makes a picturesque sentinel against a wild mountain background and the sky.

RAF Squadron Aids U. S. Coastal Patrol

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Dec. 19

An entire RAF coastal command squadron has been transferred to this side and now is participating in the antisubmarine patrol along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, the Royal Canadian Air Force disclosed Dec. 18.

The RCAF said that the unit still is flying the same Hudson bombers that originally were sent from the United States to Britain to carry the air war to the Axis. Some of them participated in the raids on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau when those Nazi battleships were at Brest.

Beveridge Plan Lively Topic For British Troops in Field

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19—The Beveridge Plan of social security for all of Great Britain is proving one of the biggest topics of discussion among British fighting forces, whether in the African desert, on lonely searchlight sites in England, at bomber command stations while awaiting the zero hour or in the cramped quarters of some rolling trampship or bucking corvette.

"Our troops in the Middle East are thinking and talking about the postwar world and their place in it," Richard Casey, Minister of State in the Middle East now visiting London, told a press conference yesterday.

Mr. Casey described the concern of fighting men in Africa for the future welfare and comfort of their wives and families.

The Beveridge Plan seems to them to hold out good prospects of realization of many of their hopes in this direction. They want radio talks about the plan. Mr. Casey said arrangements would be made.

Meanwhile at home the Beveridge Plan has give new impetus to Britain's great experiment in Army education. A real blueprint of social security has provided the Army Bureau of Current Affairs with something harder than it has yet had to bite on. Informal education talks which take place even by the side of the road during odd intervals in training exercises are for the present largely concerned with pros and cons of the Beveridge plan.

Questions in Camps

Civilian lecturers visiting Army camps are under a heavy fire of questions such as whether Sir William Beveridge has really found a way to banish want and whether national finance can sustain a nation-wide social security scheme and the attendant economic developments which it envisages.

Discussion in civilian circles and in the nation's press is also tending to center around these two questions. One of the best features of this fire of questions and answers is the wide publicity it is giving to the problems involved.

Not only intellectual weeklies but popular dailies and magazines with circulations running into the millions are probing deeply. There is welcome evidence of some expression of the Conservative viewpoint in Left Wing journals while the Tory Daily Telegraph mixed an occasional "Aye, Aye" letter with others declaring in effect "the scheme is impracticable."

Insight Into Complexities

One of the outstanding advantages of discussing postwar plans now is apparent in all this spate of discussion. It is that the public in general and especially the men in the fighting forces away from their homes and normal lives and often with much time for thinking are having insight into the great complexities of a scheme of the magnitude of Sir William's.

This situation seems in sharp and welcome contrast to what happened in the last world war when there was so much vague talk of "homes for heroes" with little poppular thought of how the aim was to be achieved. Subsequent disillusionment was all the more deep and bitter because public opinion was so uninformed about the issues involved in the search for a better Britain.

The national outlook then was rather like that of a hopeful individual who, knowing nothing about chickens, invested his Army gratuity in a poultry farm. There proved to be more to it than just collecting eggs. And today there is healthy stressing that Sir William has not merely propounded a way of collecting benefits.

Sacrifice and Service

Sir William himself has called for sacrifice, service and a fighting spirit if a better world is to be established. Every day newspapers carry letters stressing the same point. One in The Times of London this week urges definition now of the obligation of the citizen to the state. Otherwise, it is claimed, there is danger of people slipping back into the easy ways which prevailed until total war required some form of national service from practically every person in the land.

Only this morning on a commuters' train I marvelled at the energy and enthusiasm with which one group discussed Home Guard exercises and another group the latest air raid wardens' measure for dealing with poison gas bombs. Surely such energy and enthusiasm which has only been fully harnessed under the stress of wartime national need can be used for peace purposes.

Another important point arising from the Beveridge Plan has been made by the widely known social investigator, Sebohm Rowntree. He has carried out exhaustive investigations in the city of York. He points out poverty due to low wages will not be abolished without enactment of an adequate statutory minimum wage.

Export Factor

"Just what we told you," retort critics of the plan who explain that it isn't just the millions of pounds that will be needed for Beveridge-scale social security but more millions for other accompanying plans. It can't even be attempted, they claim, until Britain's future export markets are assured and it is reasonably certain that other countries are going to have an equal standard of security and so will not be able to undercut Britain.

But to others it seems that businessmen and economists who insist that social security on the Beveridge scale cannot possibly be afforded under orthodox and accepted methods of trading and finance are merely condemning those very methods.

Certainly that is the way it looks to many troops guarding this country and to whom I have talked in the course of my activities as a lecturer to the Army. It is absolutely necessary that these men should have the clearest possible enlightenment on economic "cans" and "can'ts." Otherwise, they will not accept "can't afford it" from experts who they seem to remember once said nations couldn't afford to fight wars.

Toronto University Admits Germans

By Religious News Service

TORONTO, Dec. 19—The Board of Governors of the University of Toronto has reversed a recent decision prohibiting 18 students of German birth from pursuing their studies at the University.

The Board reversed its stand after considerable controversy had been stirred up here by the general public and by supporters of the two church colleges—Roman Catholic and United Church — where the students had registered.

The students had been interned in England after the fall of France, but after careful examination by British authorities were released and permitted to come to Canada to continue their education.

Blind Youth to Teach Army 'in the Dark'

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Teaching men in the United States Army Signal Corps how to repair radios—in the dark—is the job to be undertaken by a blind Chicago youth.

Byron H. Webb will begin his new duties in a blackout room at a laboratory where his extra-sensitive fingers will teach soldier students how to make emergency repairs on radios under conditions of darkness.

Mrs. Harry Brewer, who during Mr. Webb's four years in college has been his "eyes" in his studies, said he has developed his special talents to such an extent that his fingers and keen hearing take the place of his eyes in radio repair work. The method he has developed depends largely on the use of ear phones instead of meters, which are more commonly used in radio repairing.

Commons' Stand on Jews Is Pointer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19—Many Britons today see a pointer to the future in the moving demonstration in the House of Commons Dec. 16 following Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's reading of United Nations condemnation of Nazi massacre of Jews in Europe. It was widely felt by those present that no more vivid testimony to sincerity of British war aims has been seen.

Spontaneous

What happened was a spontaneous breaking of a centuries-old precedent, when members of Parliament at a signal from a backbencher rose to their feet, including the bewigged speaker, to stand in silence as a mark of sympathy for the Jewish race, of determination to make amends for Germany's crime and to see that such barbarisms are never permitted again.

Nor did the speaker rule out of order James de Rothschild when he broke a rule of question time to speak with great emotion of Jewish gratitude to the United Nations and to appeal for still greater efforts to halt Hitler's murder of Jews. With awe and deepest sympathy the House of Commons heard this veteran of British Parliament whose famous family name runs through the pages of European history.

It was neither the speaker nor the cabinet minister who moved that the House of Commons stand in silence. Nothing in Parliamentary rules provides for such a demonstration. But that did not deter the Socialist back-bencher, William Sampson Cluse. He merely set a new precedent fitting this solemn occasion.

Two Courses of Action

In this period of silence, thoughts of British representatives searched for ways European massacres can be halted just as the nation's thoughts were turned the same way in the evening, as Polish Ambassador Count Edward Rascynski radiocast on Poland's terrible plight.

General feelings here are a mixture of helplessness, of a burning desire for retribution, but also that nothing can blot out this dark page of history better than two courses of action, namely, one, using United Nations propaganda powers to the full to tell all Axis people the true story of their leaders' crimes and appeal to them to help end the war quicker; two, to get machinery built now for insuring no repetition of present-day Nazi crimes.

Canada's Position

OTTAWA, Dec. 19 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced the Canadian Government was "glad to associate itself" with the Allied declaration made public in London "strongly condemning the Nazi policy of extermination of Jews in territories under German control."

The United States is the only non-European government actually a party to the declaration and Canada is not mentioned in the preamble. But Mr. King's statement was that his Government wished to be associated with it.

He said "The Governments of freedom-loving nations have joined in this declaration in order to make it clear to Nazi leaders that their extermination policy, far from rendering the Nazis' position in Europe more secure, is having the opposite effect of speeding Allied efforts to win an early victory and to bring closer the day of retribution."

New Tank Destroyer Veiled in Mystery

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new tank-destroying weapon, capable of blasting an enemy tank with a single shot, may be helping to hammer General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps to pieces in a trap on the Libyan coast.

Not only could such a weapon destroy a tank, but it could presumably outrun or at least equal in speed—any enemy tank and at the same time bring to bear great fire power.

Developed in closest secrecy by American ordnance experts, details of such a new weapon are shrouded in mystery.

But it is known that experiments were pointing toward the mounting of a big field piece on a speedy tank chassis, thus providing a fast-moving and highly maneuverable heavy weapon that could stay at the front in swift assaults or pursuits.

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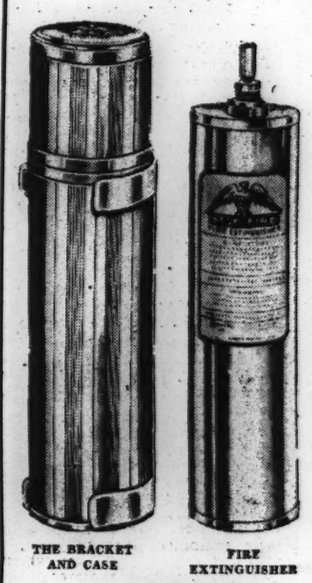

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Clear-Cut Display of Need Seen Filling Jobs With Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Women will go to work in war plants without compulsion if they and their husbands get firsthand information that they are needed there to help win the war, judging from experience at America's first women's recruiting center sponsored here by the War Manpower Commission.

This finding has entered into President Roosevelt's decision to order a general voluntary registration of women in tight labor spots across the country.

In Baltimore women have not been asked to register. Instead, there has been an intensive civic drive, headed by Grafton Lee Brown, public relations authority. It has resulted in drawing more than 1,000 women a week into Glenn Martin, Bendix, Westinghouse and other war plants in this traditionally conservative community where few women have ever worked before.

In the national manpower policy, registration will take the place of the all-women employment office which has been tried out here but rejected by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt as unnecessary on a nation-wide scale.

The War Manpower Commission has concluded from the Baltimore and other experiments that women will not need to be drafted here as they have been in England. That is, provided they can be given jobs immediately and not made to wait indefinitely after they have expressed their willingness to work.

Speeches to Husbands

Heart of Baltimore's get-women-into-factories campaign is an attractive downtown recruiting center and a Woman Power Committee of 24 members who make speeches to women and yes—to their husbands and fathers who have objected to them taking factory jobs.

The recruiting center, run by Miss Merle G. Rockwell of the United States Employment Service is a converted downtown store building decorated with photomurals of women at work in various Baltimore factories and equipped with plenty of chairs for women who are waiting to be interviewed. In the windows, girls from vocational schools give continuous demonstrations as to how a riveting gun and a lathe operate. They'll even let job-seekers try a hand if they like, to get the feel of a machine.

"Most of the women we are drawing upon are a type that have never worked in industry," Mr. Brown explained. "Down at the regular United States Employment office they were likely to run into a lot of tough-looking, dirty men that might frighten them away, so we fixed up this nice attractive place for women."

No time is lost in getting women and jobs together at the Women's Recruiting Center. As soon as a woman has answered questions about her education and skills she is immediately passed on to a placement officer who has a list of outstanding jobs open in the Baltimore area.

If a woman has had no mechanical training or experience, she is usually advised to go through a vocational training course; if she has had experience she is sent immediately to the factory. In no case, is there a lot of useless name-taking and question-asking without actual job openings as has happened in several cities which have had spectacular city-wide registrations of women.

Committee Commended

Mr. Brown gives much of the credit for Baltimore's success with women to his Womanpower committee, temporarily headed by Elizabeth A. Mulholland, administrative assistant of the United States Employment Service and made up of representatives of unions, churches, colleges, foreign groups and personnel officers of war plants.

While he has been engaged in breaking down opposition of employers and labor unions toward women workers, this committee has tackled the debutante, the church woman, and the "less-essential" store clerk through their organizations, and through the press and radio. Chiefly they have tried to recruit unmarried women or women with children over 14. This policy helps break down the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to mothers going into war factories.

In order to break down union resistance to women, Mr. Brown had to tell them that housewives and others would generally go back to the kitchen or to non-factory jobs after the war. He admits, however, that he hasn't consulted the women on this point.

Two out of every three women who come into Baltimore's recruiting center are motivated by patriotism. Usually they have a son or two fighting in the armed forces somewhere. These, in general, do not make as efficient workers as the dextrous young women who frankly admit they are seeking a war job because of the money in it, Miss Rockwell says.

Offers of Part Time

A good many women offer their services for four to six hours a day because they feel they can't be away from home any longer. In England women hold many part-time jobs in factories but employers in this country have not yet felt the shortage of manpower enough to rearrange their production lines to take care of part-time workers.

Miss Rockwell usually sends such persons to department stores which are glad to get part-time clerks, but this arrangement does not always satisfy the job-seeker who wants the higher wages paid in war plants.

The 4 p. m. to 12 midnight shift is most popular with women, says Miss Rockwell who is opposed to protective laws that tend to keep women off the night shift. Some women, she finds, prefer the "swing" or "MacArthur shift" because it enables them to leave their children with their fathers. Others, Miss Rockwell says, "just like the idea of being able to sleep in the morning."

Primarily qualification for a woman who wants to work in a war plant today, according to Miss Rockwell, is to be "trainable." Most plants are so short-handed that they are willing to take girls without experience and train them right on the job.

One of the latest achievements of Baltimore's woman power officials was to persuade the head of a big trust company to announce that he was releasing his young women employees for war jobs and in the future would hire older women.

Having filled its 1,000-women-a-week quota, the manpower office has upped it to 1,500 a week, but this goal has not yet been reached.

'Mothersingers' of Californian City

They Gain Poise Through Music in Tense Times

Mrs. Nancy Pauline Turner of Oakland leads this "Music for Morale" group of mothers, who seek the calm attitude toward the war needed on the home front of parental and community interests. Mrs. Turner also directs other choral groups which are noted for their fine renditions.

Food Costs in Cities 7.8 P. C. Above May

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 19

Living costs of city families rose 0.7 per cent in the month ended Nov. 15, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported today.

Most of the increase appeared in food items, parcicularly those not under OPA control, and in charges for personal and professional services.

Since mid-May, when the general maximum price regulation became effective, food costs have moved up 7.8 per cent and costs of all other goods and services rose 0.6 per cent.

As of Nov. 15, the index of living costs for city wage earners and lower-salaried workers rose to 119.8 per cent of the 1935-39 average, and 21 per cent above costs in August, 1939.

"We will unquestionably attain that by the end of the year," says enthusiastic Mr. Brown who is confident that Baltimore's woman power problem will be solved regardless of whether Washington orders registration or Congress passes a compulsory service act.

Employment Rolls In Canadian Plants Rise to 1,200,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 19—Factory employment rolls have reached an estimated 1,200,000 this month in Canada, twice the normal prewar factory employment figure, according to reports presented at the recent executive meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The number of women employed is increasing tremendously, and Canada is making use of all available manpower for production, the report continued.

Canadian production of war materials has reached the rate of $2,500,000,000 a year, as compared with $1,300,000,000 for the entire four-year period of the last war, it was reported. Of the Dominion's present total production of munitions, only 30 per cent is for domestic use, 70 per cent being shipped to Great Britain and members of the British Commonwealth, Russia, United States, and China.

The United States has placed war orders here totaling $900,000,000, most of this in 1942, the report pointed out. Chief items contracted for by America are tanks, anti-aircraft guns and equipment, precision instruments, and communications equipment.

88 Men and Women In Lottery Case Net

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Eighty-eight men and women were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on charges of conspiracy to violate the lottery laws in a widespread system which allegedly handled more than $1,000,000 a year.

District Attorney J. Albert Woll said the alleged lottery was based on baseball games, treasury balances and the mutuel numbers posted at race tracks.

He reported that as many as 80,000 baseball pool tickets were printed each week and that the operations grossed more than $1,000,000 annually.

Mr. Woll stated that the principal defendants resided in the Chicago area. Other defendants are residents of a number of states in the Midwest, East, and South.

Five of the men—Chris E. Bauer, Ernest Bauer, Arthur Juan, Maurice Luber, and John Cunningham—also were charged with actual violation of the lottery statutes.

Maximum penalties that could be imposed in event of conviction are two years in prison and $10,000 fines.

Home Front Morale Kept High By Western Groups' Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—"Music for Morale" is the thing for America these days, with Oakland as one center for the kind of group singing that keeps the home front in step with the boys across the Pacific and Atlantic.

Five choral groups in the San Francisco Bay area are keying their songs directly into the war effort under direction of Mrs. Nancy Pauline Turner, State Music Chairman of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers. At the last two State Conventions, Mrs. Turner conducted choirs of 600 women.

The five groups in this area range in numbers from 10 to 150, including the Dorian Choral, which recently gave a recital. Each has its distinct individuality, and consequently holds special interest for the director.

Mother Singing Group

The Mothersinging Choral, the largest group, chose for its motto "Music for Morale." At the opening of the choral season Mrs. Turner said: "As Parent-Teacher members, we are continually having brought to our attention the importance of making a firm defense for the home front. Mothers must be calm, poised and relaxed now if they are to be the home-preservers they ought to be, and we believe that through music we can achieve this state of mind.

"Music is at present a national necessity, and choral music especially offers the most rapid emotional release to most people. For this reason our rehearsals one morning each week are a satisfying activity, not a selfish indulgence, but a preparation—physical, mental and spiritual—for the strenuous work ahead. It is a definite contribution you mothers are thus making to efficiency and courage."

These California singers know that throughout America there is growing evidence of an upsurge of desire for musical expression. For growing numbers it is not enough to listen to music rendered in the concert hall and on the radio. People want to sing themselves.

In the Navy and in the Army music has long been an important tradition, both instrumental and vocal, and in civilian life there is as great need for community singing as well as for bands and orchestras. Schools and communities throughout the land are using orchestral music as morale builders. It is also being discovered that working to music in industrial plants increases production.

Lifter of Morale

Upon the women of America Mrs. Turner feels there rests a special responsibility, in these days of war effort, to keep alive religion, poetry, music—and in music may be found both religious and poetic expression of the highest order.

Women have come to Mrs. Turner's chorals under tension but have left the rehearsal uplifted and with renewed courage to carry on.

She is a dynamic, joyous individual, versatile and expressive. Never losing sight of musical perfection as a goal, she permits no sense of depression or discouragement to creep into the effort to attain excellence. The striving for it is done with happy enthusiasm, and while mistakes are pointed out swiftly and corrected by witty and apt criticism, the reaction of the choral is always gay laughter and the feeling that the thing expected can be done—eventually.

Clear Diction Required

Two things she insists upon: clarity of diction and memorizing of words. A line by Gilbert in "The Mountebanks" declares, "When singers sing in chorus no single word is ever heard." Too often is this true, but the Dorian Choral contradicted it on their own behalf, for no single word was lost. No sheet of music was in evidence throughout the entire recital of 25 numbers and a few additional ones, for this director maintains that words memorized are as necessary for concert performance as for a stage production.

Fisherwomen Choir

Another singing group, the Fisherwomen Choir of Newhaven, Scotland, was founded by Mrs. David Ritchie, the mother of Mrs. Turner. This group is composed of working women who have sung to the world over British Broadcasting Corporation. Mrs. Ritchie has spent many years in music, trained many vocalists, but "never have I known singers respond so readily as these fisherwomen," she declares. They are more enthusiastic today than when they began 15 years ago. They are spontaneous and, like the Welsh people, they are liable to burst into song at any moment. While on one of their tours to London, they even sang in the House of Commons.

They sing about 300 songs, without music and without manuscript, including Scottish, English, Welsh, and Irish tunes, folk songs, carols, Psalm tunes, sea chanteys, Negro spirituals, and even Maori songs. At one time they entered a large restaurant at the foot of Tottenham Court Road, and the orchestra honored them by playing a medley of Scottish tunes. Delighted, the fisherwomen broke into song, and so charmed the people who were dining that they kept them singing half the night.

The Fisherwomen Choir has always sung for charity and since the beginning of the war it has been in great demand for camp concerts. They have raised thousands of pounds for deserving causes all over Britain.

These singers are a joy to hear, and they are a joy to see. There is a wealth of color in their beautiful old costumes. The square trimmed shoes, the white stockings. The damask aprons and the wide skirts—with red and white or blue and white stripes. Colorful blouses. Around their heads, priceless Paisley shawls—many of them heirlooms more than 100 years old. An effect seen nowhere else in the world. In the gracious, colorful days of long ago such costumes were quite the fashion. According to local history of Newhaven, Scotland, dresses of this type were worn in 1446.

Victory Tax Forms Ready

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 19

The Treasury began distributing to internal revenue collectors two forms to be filled out by employers who begin withholding the 5 per cent Victory Tax next month from their employees' pay.

The forms, about the size of bank checks, are identified as V-1 and V-2. Employers must fill in form V-1 with information on the amount of Victory Tax withheld and sent to the internal revenue collector at the end of each quarter, with a complete schedule of employees and deductions.

Form V-2 is the employee's receipt which the employer must fill out in duplicate, giving one copy to the employee at the end of 1943 and sending the other to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Victory Tax, effective Jan. 1, applies to every individual having a gross income of more than $624 a year. In the case of persons working for wages, the tax will be collected at the source, employers being required to withhold 5 per cent of wages paid employees in excess of $12 a week or $52 a month.

Some Colleges To Get Aid In Training Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said the Navy would give special consideration to the use of small and financially weak colleges in the new plan for training specialists in the nation's higher educational institutions.

Commenting on the plan which was announced by the Army and Navy Dec. 17, Mr. Knox said it would, in effect, serve a double purpose—"to provide officers for the armed services and at the same time to help preserve our collegiate institutions."

"We will not place at the top of the priority list the large state universities and large privately endowed institutions of the country which should be able to carry on unaided in this crisis," he continued.

"We will give special consideration to smaller colleges whose financial resources are so meager that their existence may be threatened by the war."

In this regard he mentioned as examples Bowdoin College in Maine and Williams in Massachusetts but added that Williams probably was not a good example as he understood it was a very wealthy school.

The name of Alma College in Michigan was suggested by a reporter and Mr. Knox agreed that that might be another example. Mr. Knox graduated from Alma College in 1898.

Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of the Navy Bureau of Personnel, said that any Navy man who failed in college would be withdrawn from school and assigned to active duty as a seaman.

He said courses will cover the same number of semesters as in the present civilian college programs but will be considerably shorter in total time required since there will be no vacation periods.

McCall Returning To N. Y. Law Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Ambrose V. McCall, state prosecutor of thousands of state swindlers, Dec. 18 turned in his portfolio as assistant to Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., for return to practice of law on Jan. 10. He has been connected with the State law department throughout Mr. Bennett's record tenure of 12 years. As head of the State Securities Bureau of the law department, Mr. McCall handled such sensational exposes as that of Richard Whitney, as head of the National City Bank, and Donald E. Coster, Alias Musica, of the McKesson & Robbins case, among his prosecutions of stock swindlers, many of whom have been put out of business and numerous others given jail sentences, with the recovery of millions of dollars for their victims.

Mr. McCall began his law practice experience in the office of James W. Gerard, after which he became associated with Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall. He now returns to the same office with which he was connected upon his appointment to his State post.

Army Training

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Pre-induction training was offered by the Army today to the students of the nation's 50,000 public, private, and parochial high schools.

The training will be in courses covering the fundamentals of electricity, radio, shopwork, machines, and automotive mechanics. In addition to being available to high school students of pre-draft age, the War Department said the courses for which outlines have been sent to the schools may be used for basic training of men who are out of school and expect to enter the military service in the future.

78th Congress Seen Opposing Compulsory Health Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Proposals for compulsory health and hospital insurance are likely to meet with disapproval in the new Congress, it is indicated in a poll of incoming Senators and Representatives made by professional men before the elections and now tabulated in Chicago by the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Service.

Basing its report on this poll, the Committee finds that a good majority of members in the new House are opposed to compulsion in this field because it appears to them to lead to state medicine. It has published this information in a leaflet distributed to those who assisted in making the poll.

A copy of this bulletin, mailed from Chicago to some 2,000 persons who made contacts with candidates before election, states that more than 300 of the 435 Congressmen in the Seventy-eighth Congress will be men who "unqualifiedly pledged themselves to preserve the independence of American medicine." Doctors who belong to the National Physicians Committee are convinced that the independence of their profession—and consequently their efficency—will be impaired if compulsory health insurance is adopted as Government policy.

The meaning of the election results is interpreted by the Committee in its bulletin to members as follows:

"For four long, action-packed years, the independence of the medical profession has been dangerously threatened. Our entire system of distributing medical care has been in jeopardy. Now—if medicine is active and on the alert—plans to foist Federal compulsory, nation-wide health insurance on the American puolic can be thwarted. A reprieve has been granted.

"It will make possible the extension and development of plans and methods that will insure the best of medical care to all the people and continued progress for independent medical practice in the United States."

Before the election, committees and individual members of the medical and other professions in 412 of the 418 Congressional districts volunteered to give their services in seeking interviews with candidates on issues involving the freedom of the medical profession.

The National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Care, from its office in Chicago, acted as clearing house for these workers. They were aksd to explain to candidates medicine's point of view in connection with such issues as compulsory health insurance, and explain the nature and meaning of Federal Court decisions which have held that the practice of medicine is "trade and commerce" and that professional controls were "restraint of trade."

They were also requested to secure from candidates "statements of opinion" on these issues.

Some of the candidates signed questionnaires. Some gave verbal expressions of their opinions. Others wrote their views in letters and sent telegrams to physicians and professional groups. From all these replies, the Committee draws these conclusions:

"In the Seventy-eighth Congress, there will be more than 300 Congressmen out of 435 who have publicly pledged themselves: (1) To preserve professional status for physicians; (2) as unalterably opposed to compulsory health insurance, and (3) to avoid—at any cost—the sacrificing of the sacred doctor-patient relationship."

Statements of Senators and Representatives elected in November are quoted in this bulletin. Some are brief pledges, like that of Ed H. Rees, elected to Congress from the Fourth District, Kansas: "I don't want Federal control or compulsory insurance." Others are more detailed, as, for example, that of Forest A. Harness, elected from the Fifth District, Indiana: "As a member of the legal profession, I am fully aware of the dangerous implications to all specialist groups in these attacks on the medical profession. My vigorous opposition, however, is not based on selfish motives. I have opposed, and will oppose, this trend simply because it is my firm conviction that there is no substitute system which can possibly produce the benefits possible under the American system. Considering American medicine as an example, I am positive that its magnificent record of achievement could never have been written under state domination and control."

Rickenbacker Mixes Caution With Valor A Companion in Rescue Relates

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 19 (AP)—Even when rescue from the South Pacific seemed certain, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker counseled caution, a companion, Private John Bartek, related.

Two planes already had sighted the little party of survivors, when a squall came up and the planes were forced away.

"We had been catching fresh water when it rained, by soaking our socks, handkerchiefs and underwear," Private Bartek said. "We didn't think we'd need to do so that time, but Captain Rickenbacker said we should."

"We aren't rescued yet," Captain Rickenbacker was quoted as saying. Private Bartek related how, two nights previously, planes had been heard overhead, but the party was not sighted.

"When we were seen,' said Private Bartek, "we all shouted and laughed and prayed."

One plane returned after the squall and ferried the party—himself and Captain Rickenbacker lashed in a sitting position to the wings—to a ship which he did not identify.

Private Bartek described how hopes of the survivors were raised when planes were heard, even though their life rafts were unsighted. The survivors felt they were on regular flight lanes and rescue was likely.

The plane used by the Rickenbacker party on its South Pacific hop was a battle-scarred veteran, substituted after the plane originally scheduled for their use had been commandeered for an emergency assignment.

World Labor Seen Concern of U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—America must fight for permanent recognition of the rights of wage earners in all parts of the world, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia said in an address to the American Jewish Labor Committee.

"We must lift the standard of living in all the countries of the world," Mr. La Guardia said. "It is this differential in living standards, trade rivalry, over-population, and lack of sufficient food which have for centuries kept the countries of Europe in constant turmoil."

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, told the group that the German workers must revolt against naziism.

Addressing himself to the German workers, he declared, "the workers of the world and all humanity may hold you no less responsible for the Nazi crimes than the Nazis themselves," if they did not resist the Nazis now.

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Wherever Christmas and Girl Scouts Meet There Is Likely To Be Carol Singing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

It is late afternoon of a Sunday in mid-December. Crowds in the art galleries are suddenly hushed at the thin clear notes of a violin. Youthful voices burst into joyous song:

"God rest you merry, Gentlemen! Let nothing you dismay.'

Clad in tunics and tights of bright scarlet and brown, in full-skirted dresses of dark blue or green, on their feet colored cloth shoes, and in their hands dimly lighted lanterns, tall staffs or holly wreaths—a motley holiday crew of medieval days if there ever was one, and each singer fairly bursting with the joy of the Yuletide message!

Actually it is a small group of Girl scouts of Minneapolis, Minnesota, reviving for the twenty-sixth year this precious old tradition of caroling at Christmastide.

More Than Twenty Years

This has come about because of the deep and abiding interest in folk-music and folk-lore, inspired in them by two Minneapolis women: Miss Marjorie Edgar, the first Minneapolis Girl Scout director, who initiated the carol-singing in 1915, designed the quaint, medieval costumes, and herself sang with the carolers on all their rounds. And Miss Grace Hodsdon Boutelle, who has made a special study of folk-music both here and for many years in England—and has undertaken the musical training of the carolers for more than 20 years.

Early in October each year the girls begin a session of intensive study and practice twice a week that brings them into December full of the spirit of this age-old calling, and deeply conscious of their privilege in carrying it on.

They start their seasonal chants with a Sunday afternoon appearance at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, where Gothic arches and wide stairways make a peculiarly appropriate setting. Visits are also made to settlement houses, churches, and civic groups.

The directors who followed Miss Edgar in the Minneapolis Girl Scout movement—including the present director, Miss Patricia Rochester—cherished the custom until it became a popular Minneapolis institution. But everyone looks to Miss Boutelle particularly for the inspiration to be found in her teaching of this, our goodly heritage of carols.

"To understand the carols we sing, the girls need to go back into the past some centuries to see how they came to be, and to what use they were put," explained Miss Boutelle. "Few of the common people could read, and they learned their Bible stories from the mystery plays presented by the church. Simplicity governed their lives, and the carols were their very natural and spontaneous expression of the joyous story of the Nativity."

"'Carol' means a circle, a song that is danced, and a dance that is sung," said Miss Boutelle.

This folk-music flourished like the green bay tree. Indeed, by the seventeenth century many English towns had bands of trained singers, or "waits," to take part in public ceremonies.

Steeped in this background of centuries past, the Girl Scout carolers feel it a privilege to be chosen to spread the glad tidings of the Christmas message, and they retain their places in the group for as many years as they possibly can. A few new members are added each year to keep the total around eighteen.

Character First

Any Girl Scout, recommended by her troop leader, can try out for a place—but singing ability is not the first requisite.

"We choose on the basis of character, girls who will be single-minded—and single-hearted—in the work ahead of them," Miss Boutelle explained. "You see, each girl, and her parents too, must sign a contract that binds her to attend all rehearsals except for very urgent reasons. Thus she feels from the first the importance of taking part in the caroling.

"At our first rehearsal each year we think, before we start to sing, about the first Christmas carol of all that the shepherds heard while they were 'keeping watch over their flocks by night.'

"The carols must be carefully learned, with respect for the authentic airs, for the oddity of the words, even for punctuation. For example, the comma is frequently misplaced in 'God rest you merry, Gentlemen.' In fifteenth century language that meant 'God keep you merry.'

"Then they learn the chief distinction of folk-music: that each phrase must be an unbroken melodic line. The girls sing at first with accompaniment, then without. At the Christmas singing, there is a minstrel who leads them with a violin."

Margery Rae

Rittase

A Good Boarding School Has a Home Atmosphere

These are days when the homelike boarding school is appreciated more than ever, for with Daddy away in the Armed Forces and Mother busy with war work many a home is too upset to be right for the children. Happily there are private schools to meet every possible need; and teachers and school heads who are studying just these wartime problems of young people. This picture was taken at the Rydal School for Younger Girls, one of the Ogontz Schools, Ogontz, Pa.

Easy Steps to Correct English: More on 'Who' and 'Whom'

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-third of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

Which Is Correct This	or This?
1. *Whom*, do you think, invited me?	1. *Who*, do you think, invited me?
2. *Whom*, do you suppose, telephoned Sue?	2. *Who*, do you suppose, telephoned Sue?

The correct sentences are at the right.

QUESTIONS

Frequently we ask a simple question such as this:

1. Who invited me?

However, we often divide a simple question into two parts by means of these well-known expressions (clauses): Do you suppose—? Do you think—? Do you believe—? Who, do you think, invited me?

By putting these expressions (Do you think, etc.) in parentheses, we see that they have no effect upon the words *who* and *whom;* that is, these expressions can be omitted without affecting the other words in the sentence.

2. (Who, Whom), do you suppose, telephoned Sue?

(Who, Whom) telephoned Sue? (Omitting *do you suppose.*)

Who telephoned Sue? (*Who*, subject of telephoned.)

Thus we say: Who, do you suppose, telephoned Sue?

3. (Who, Whom), do you suppose, Grace invited?

(Who, Whom) Grace invited? (Omitting *do you suppose.*)

Grace invited *whom* (*whom*, object of *invited*).

Thus we say: Whom, do you suppose, Grace invited?

Exercise 1

Write either *who* or *whom.*

Caution: Pay no attention to the extra clause (Do you think, Do you suppose, and similar ones) when finding *who* and *whom;* that is, consider only the clause containing *who* or *whom.*

1. ....., do you think, is coming?
2. ....., do you think, Edyth met yesterday?
3. ....., do you believe, met Edyth?
4. ....., do you believe, will be elected?
5. ....., do you believe, the people will elect?
6. ....., do you suppose, came yesterday?
7. ....., do you suppose, telephoned this evening?
8. ....., do you believe, Jerry invited?

OTHER KINDS OF SENTENCES TO WATCH

1. (Who, Whom), did you say, wished to see me?

2. Here is the lad (who, whom), my brother says, is worthy.

These sentences also have extra expressions (clauses) thrust into them; these extra expressions may confuse you unless you are aware that they also can be removed without affecting the other words in the sentence.

1. (Who, Whom), did you say, wished to see me?

(Who, Whom) wished to see me? (Omitting *did you say.*)

Who wished to see me? (*Who*, subject of *wished.*)

Thus we say: Who, did you say, wished to see me?

2. Here is the lad (who, whom), my brother says, is worthy.

Here is the lad (who, whom) is worthy. (Omitting *my brother says.*)

Here is the lad *who* is worthy. (*who*, subject of is.)

Thus we say: Here is the lad who, my brother says, is worthy.

Exercise 2

Write either *who* or *whom.* Caution: By eliminating the extra words you can easily tell whether to use *who* or *whom.*

1. ....., did you say, the boys invited?
2. ....., does your instructor think, should be on the committee?
3. ....., did your friend say, lives here?
4. ....., did the class decide, should act as sponsor?
5. ....., does your teacher think, Milton should assist?

Let us be certain that we understand these two important uses for the word *who.*

1. Subject of verb.

Who, do you suppose, is coming? (*Who*, subject of verb, *is coming.*)

2. After forms of the verb *to be* (*as is, was, were, may be*). *Who* is that man? (That man is *who*, subjective case after *is.*)

Exercise 3 (a Review)

Underscore the correct form.

1. (Who, Whom) is calling tonight?
2. Have you learned (who, whom) the officer enrolled?
3. Will you please let me know (who, whom) our host may be?
4. Can you tell me (whom, who) our hostess is?
5. Do you know (whom, who) the inspector is?
6. Do you know (who, whom) the lecturer may have been?

CONCLUSION: *Who* and *whom* appear to have dangerous associates (as *do you think*, etc.) until these associates are seen to have no power over *who* and *whom.* Then you learn that these associates are not only harmless but also useful.

A particular explanation in the following lesson is helpful in understanding *whoever* and *whomever.*

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—Who (subject of is coming); 2—Whom (object of met); 3—Who (subject of met); 4—Who (subject of will be elected); 5—Whom (object of will elect); 6—Who (subject of came); 7—Who (subject of telephoned); 8—Whom (object of invited).

Exercise 2: 1—Whom (object of invited); 2—Who (subject of should be); 3—Who (subject of lives); 4—Who (subject of should act); 5—Whom (object of should assist).

Exercise 3: 1—Who (subject of is calling); 2—whom (object of enrolled); 3—who (subjective case after may be); 4—who (subjective case after is); 5—who (subjective case after is); 6—who (subjective case after may have been).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Enriching a Child's Love of Book, Song, and Story at Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many mothers are as concerned with the mental and spiritual food they offer their families as with the planning of wholesome meals. They welcome Christmas as a time of enriched fare through the medium of Christmas songs and stories which have come from many lands and through many times.

Perhaps they will rejoice particularly at the opportunity to sing at home some of the fine old carols, and will use moments over household tasks or may add their beauty to the evening story hour. Some of the inexpensive songbooks well record the old favorites or there are beautifully illustrated collections. The writer considers "A Round of Carols" noteworthy for T. T. Noble's selection and for Helen Sewell's picturization. The Grace Castagnetta selection of "Christmas Carols" has Hendrik Van Loon's gay drawings.

Making One's Own

Some mothers may be keeping a special book to which they add from year to year their favorite pictures of the nativity and other scenes. Such a book may be a beautiful beginning for the small child's appreciation of the matchless story. Then, too, there are published volumes of famous paintings. "The Story of Jesus" was made 20 years ago, and contains 40 reproductions from the paintings of the Masters including Fra Angelico, Ghirlandaio, Giotto, Raphael, and many others. The more recent volume, "The Great Story," with text of the King James version, shows fewer reproductions from about the same sources. Both these may be in public libraries of the larger cities.

Grandeur of King James Version

In presenting the grandeur of the King James version of the Bible to children, many readers will rejoice at the reverently illustrated editions of Bible stories in the language of the authorized version now available. "Jesus' Story, a Little New Testament," the text selected from the King James version, the illustrations by Maud and Miska Petersham, is a lovely thing. Another book, "A First Bible" with matchless illustrations by Helen Sewell, also recounts stories in the actual words of the King James version without additions. "The Christ Child as Told by Matthew and Luke" is also in the authorized wording and is illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham. These artists also have a series dealing with the Biblical characters, Joseph, Moses, Ruth, and David. "Animals of the Bible," pictured by Dorothy P. Lathrop, has its text also from the King James version of the Bible.

Picture books of prayers may be lovely for children. One of these is "Prayers and Graces for Little Children," selected by Quail Hawkins and illustrated by Marguerite De Angeli. "The Lord's Prayer" is pictured by Ingri and Edgar Parin D'Aulaire. Another, one of the Associated Authors Basic Books, is "A Child's Grace," by Dr. Ernest Claxton with Harold Burdekin's photographs.

The reading of "The Night Before Christmas" has been a part of the Christmas ritual in many homes for one hundred and twenty years. This poem by Clement C. Moore is found in countless editions. One of the happiest and most effective is that illustrated by Reginald Birch. Others include a new Everett Shinn edition and an older one by Elizabeth MacKinstry.

Of Other Lands

For the grandmothers who want a unique part in this holiday, there may be the possibility of featuring some one fine picture every year as did one grandmother. Every year the children rushed to Granny's room for the treat she had prepared which included songs and story. One year the children listened to and saw pictures of the Mexican version of Christmas, for instance. Then they emulated the enthusiasm of the Mexican children in breaking the "pinate" or great jar filled with candies, nuts, and toys. There are many books in public libraries to help in gaining sympathetic insight into customs of other peoples for this almost universal celebration.

Whatever the home's program may be besides the making and giving of gifts—in songs, programs, stories, pictures — all the help these fine books may give may lead to an extended horizon and an enlarged concept of the universality and enriching qualities of love through the ages. **V. S. R.**

Books Mentioned Above

"A Round of Carols."—T. T. Noble. illus. by Helen Sewell.—Pub. by Oxford University Press.
"Christmas Carols."—Grace Castagnetta, illus. by Hendrik Van Loon.—Simon and Schuster.
"The Story of Jesus."—(King James Version), 40 famous paintings.—Jones.
"The Great Story."—(King James Version), 15 famous paintings.—Harcourt, Brace & Co.
"Jesus' Story, a Little New Testament."—(King James Version).—Macmillan.
"A First Bible."—(King James Version), illus. by Helen Sewell.—Oxford University Press.
"The Christ Child as Told by Matthew and Luke."—(King James Version), illus. by Maud and Miska Petersham.—Doubleday, Doran.
"Animals of the Bible."—(King James Version), illus. by Dorothy P. Lathrop.—Stokes.
"Prayers and Graces for Little Children."—Quail Hawkins, illus. by Marguerite De Angeli.—Grosset and Dunlap.
"The Lord's Prayer."—(King James Version), illus. by Ingri and Edgar Parin D'Aulaire.—Doubleday, Doran.
"A Child's Grace." Ernest Claxton, illus. by Harold Burdekin.—E. P. Dutton.
"The Night Before Christmas."—Clement C. Moore, illus. by Reginald Birch. Also editions illus. by Everett Shinn and by Elizabeth MacKinstry.

Convention Postponed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The College English Association, which was scheduled to meet at the Hotel Astor, New York, during the holidays, has been postponed to co-operate with the Office of Defense Transportation, it is announced by Dr. Burges Johnson, Executive Secretary. A one-day meeting, attended locally, will be held at the Hotel Edison, New York, on January 23, addressed by several distinguished speakers.

It's the Simple Plaything That Best Meets a Child's Need

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

One mother has discovered that it is not always the most expensive toys that hold a child's interest, but often some simple object in the house will do the trick if it appeals to the child's imagination.

This particular mother was busy at her desk one morning. There was the mail to read, there were laundry lists to check, and certain telephone calls to make—all part of the daily routine of every mother and housewife. And there was Betty Jo, aged two, clinging to her knees and clamoring for attention. Remembering that drawers hold an utterly amazing fascination for children, the mother opened one of the desk drawers where certain items had been "stored" for future sorting and filing, and there on top was found a box labeled "Christmas cards." Like a flash came the thought that the pictures might interest Betty Jo.

They most certainly did—and not only for that moment, either. Months later those Christmas cards were still in use, soiled and torn a bit to be sure, but nevertheless lacking none of their original appeal.

Every Day

Betty Jo had to look at those cards every night before she went to bed and every day before taking her nap. Her vocabulary increased from 300 to 400 words in a few weeks' time. In the beginning, however, Betty Jo's mother adroitly instilled interest in this new pastime by weaving a colorful story out of each card. The religious cards with pictures of the Wisemen and the star of Bethlehem inevitably led to the manger where the baby Jesus lay, and the ever new-old story of the Christ Child.

Of course the cards with pictures of animals—and there were many with dogs—made a tremendous hit. That was something familiar! Then there were cards showing people going to church, and pictures of pine cones and the American flag. How Betty Jo did get those last two mixed at first! The pine cones were always the "American flag," and vice versa. But she soon learned the difference, and what is more important, the meaning of each. Her mother illustrated one with actual pine cones which they found while walking one day, and the other with a real American flag. The latter was supplemented by a little book entitled "We Love America"—a Rand McNally publication, by Josephine van Dolzen Pease—purchased at Woolworth's for ten cents. So, from a simple Christmas card came a first lesson in patriotism, plus a first glimpse of the great blessing of being an American citizen.

Song and Story

Betty Jo's favorite, however, was "Jingle Bells." Indeed, the picture of the old-fashioned sleigh with the farm house in the background and over all a mantle of sparkling white snow made the mother momentarily experience pangs of nostalgia. The card was merely the symbol of something out of her own happy childhood, and this was what was imparted to Betty Jo:

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again just for tonight!"

(Elizabeth Akers Allen)

The mother closed her eyes and could see herself as a child again. She and Betty Jo were children together! They were romping in the clear frosty air with the hard-packed snow underfoot. And then came the faint tingle of bells jingling. The sleigh was coming! Oh, sing, Betty Jo, sing!

"Jingle bells, jingle bells,
Jingling all the way.
Oh, what fun it is to ride
In a one-horse open sleigh."

So save your Christmas cards, Mothers, and particularly "Jingle Bells." If you don't have a "Betty Jo"—your neighbor no doubt does have!

(Mrs.) M. P. L.

A Saturday feature

American Public Schools Teach Neighborliness

Good neighbors mean peace. Bad neighbors mean war. I believe that there is no friendlier large-group organization in the world than the American public schools. They have reached the highest level of equality of any of our institutions. In these schools, the children of all races, of all nationalities, from all levels of income associate freely. Where exceptions to this rule occur, we as a nation are not proud of them.

If such neighborliness can prevail in the school, why can't it prevail outside the school—over all the nation, over all the world? Very wise men have made some brave but not altogether successful efforts at trying to solve this problem. But equality, the spirit of the good neighbor, the spirit of the American public school, is a vital answer to this problem that comes from the common people. This equality, this freedom is worth fighting for. It's worth offering freely to the world as a gift—from one neighbor to the other.

The school needs to point out that prejudice is characteristic of the bad neighbor, that to spread lies or gossip about races, or nationalities, or religions is to help Hitler. Indeed, one of the chief tools of Hitler and his crew is the religious lie, the lie of racial prejudice, the lie which sets neighbor against neighbor.

Edgar Dale in the News Letter

Mountains

The mountains, with their deep,
blue shadows, are like
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

DOROTHY SARNOFF IN "ROSALINDA" 44TH ST. THEATRE
ALINE MACMAHON IN "The EVE OF ST. MARK" CORT THEATRE
FLORA ROBSON IN "The DAMASK CHEEK" PLAYHOUSE THEATRE
BUY MORE BONDS
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE IN "The PIRATE" MARTIN BECK THEATRE
TALLULAH BANKHEAD IN "The SKIN OF OUR TEETH" PLYMOUTH THEATRE
1942
KATHARINE HEPBURN IN "WITHOUT LOVE" ST. JAMES THEATRE

Impressions of Current Broadway Hits as Seen by a Window Shopper

Lily Djanel as Salome

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"Salome" at the opera house and "The Damnation of Faust" in the concert room have enabled listeners who were so minded to compare the orchestral virtuosity of two masters intent upon being theatrical in an unorthodox way. George Szell was the conductor of "Salome" and this was his Metropolitan debut. Artur Rodzinski led the ensemble which gave two performances of the Berlioz "dramatic legend" in Carnegie Hall, his orchestra being that of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, his chorus the Westminster Choir, and his soloists Jarmila Novotna, Frederick Jagel, Ezio Pinza and Abrasha Robofsky, of whom the first three are members of the opera company.

"Salome" was warmly received. Thirty-five years have elapsed since the single performance of its introductory season at the Metropolitan, when Olive Fremstad sang but did not dance the role of the princess. The scandal that was made of that performance having long since become a curiosity of the books, Manhattan has taken note in the intervening years of the Salomes of Mary Garden, Göta Ljungberg and Marjorie Lawrence. Now, in succession to her Carmen, we have been called upon to consider the characterization by Lily Djanel. Admirably supported by the other participants, the soprano and the conductor shared the honors of a highly vitalized performance.

* * *

Mr. Szell lifted the score out of routine in his direction of the playing, and it glowed and pulsated in his hands. The orchestra shook off the lethargy that has dulled much of its work this season and gave its leader the sumptuous and stinging sonorities "Salome" so urgently demands. Those upon the stage were fused into a musical ensemble that had its roots in the pit, where strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion were put through those Straussian paces that lead back with scarcely a hurdle to the instrumental whipcracking of Berlioz.

Miss Djanel assiduously employed her technique as singer, actress and dancer. Only occasionally were her tones what might be described as beautiful, but she met all the other exactions of the music, even when the long apostrophe at the close plainly required of her all the voice she was able to bring to its swirling or swooning pages. Her normal figure was an asset in her portrayal of the character as well as in her accomplishment of "The Dance of the Seven Veils"—probably the most professional realization of that troublesome but important detail (which Mme. Fremstad relinquished to a ballet substitute) that any of our little handful of singing Salomes has given us. Not all of her picturization of the part carried conviction, but so much of it was successful that its more negative spots were readily acceptable as of no very serious concern.

Besides the new Salome, there was a first-time Jokanaan—for the Metropolitan—in the not very emaciated-looking person of Herbert Janssen. His tones were rather bright for a part that gains from the sepulchral, but they rang out convincingly and with more that was musical than has sometimes been true of prophets immured in whatever it is that serves for Herod's cistern. Good singing and able character delineation were the contributions of Frederick Jagel as Herod and Karin Branzell as Herodias. Among those in other parts were Norman Cordon, John Dudley, John Garris and Helen Olheim.

Revived in conjunction with "Salome," and serving as a curtain-raiser for it, was Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," which was conducted by Paul Breisach. Salvatore Baccaloni and Bidu Sayao were the singers, with Alessio di Paolis beside them in the silent part of Vespone. If not a scintillant performance, it was a creditable one. But "Salome," which consumed an hour and 22 minutes, would have fared quite as well alone. Moreover, the playing of the Overture to Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto" before the Pergolesi piece served chiefly to emphasize sundry differences between the era of Mozart and that of Scarlatti. The thinner instrumentation of Pergolesi was not helped thereby.

"The Damnation of Faust" is no new story to New York, which has heard it as opera as well as a cantata. The Metropolitan staged it in the season of 1906-07, with Farrar, Rousselière and Plançon in the cast; Hammerstein in 1907-08, with Jomelli, Dalmores and Renaud. Leopold Damrosch conducted a concert performance as far back as 1880. But there have not been many such hearings and that afforded by Dr. Rodsinzki was generally of a superior order.

* * *

The Westminster singers made the most of the many choruses, some of which remain remarkable examples of Berlioz's ingenuity, whereas others are commonplace and dated. The soloists coped successfully with the airs that sound more dramatic in the concert hall than they do in the theater. The orchestra flashed and wooed or stormed the ear with the score's parade of effects and its often genuinely beautiful instrumentation. Even the well-worn excerpts that have been heard to the point of satiation at our symphony concerts—"Rakóczy March," "Dance of the Sylphs" and "Menuet of the Will-o-the-Wisps"—sounded surprisingly fresh in their original surroundings.

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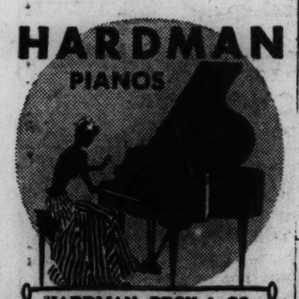
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'The Barrel Organ'

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Three years ago, Robert Collis made his debut as a playwright with "Marrowbone Lane." His new play, "The Barrel Organ," displays a fine sense of the theater and puts him in the front rank of Irish dramatists.

The tragic events of the play arise from bad social conditions and the reluctance of Irish people to face unpalatable facts. "The Barrel Organ" is a vigorous indictment of this attitude. But the author's chief thesis is the disastrous results of unemployment as it affects artistic aspirations. Incidentally, he hits out at the theotrical pundits who shrink from staging plays that may offend somebody.

* * *

The play opens with a delightful scene, in which an Italian proprietor of a fish-and-chips shop and ice cream parlor is celebrating the anniversary of his marriage to a Dublin woman. The happy pair are surrounded by their younger children. With the entrance of the two eldest sons a sad little love story is introduced which provides the only thread of plot that the play contains.

The brothers are opposites in every way. Michael is Irish, with a flair for literature and an admiration for De Valera, but he can get no work on account of a boyish indiscretion. Bruno has been to Italy and returns a Fascist. Both are in love with Bridie, their parents' adopted daughter.

Here is material for drama, and I am inclined to think that the early disappearance of Bruno from the play, following a misunderstanding about Bridie, was a second thought on the part of the author. The play was written before Italy entered the war and certain alterations apparently were made to fit in with Eire's neutrality. The misunderstanding about the girl, which is partly due to the stupidity of the foster parents, drives Michael from the house and he becomes a lodger in a slum tenement garret. This setting provides one of the finest scenes of the play. The sound of a barrel organ playing in the street below prevents what might have been a double tragedy.

* * *

Many of the character studies have been drawn from life, and here the author is on sure ground, as his professional work brings him into almost daily contact with the people whom he presents. In Giovanni Sanquinetti, Hilton Edwards has found a part that offers him an opportunity for some of the finest work of his career. He presents the affectionate, highly excitable and emotional Italian with complete fidelity. The love story is magnificently acted by Cyril Cusack and Maureen Kiely. The latter is a newcomer to the professional stage and her playing of Bridie suggests that she may prove to be a "find." Meriel Moore was also excellent as the mother of the hybrid family.

The dialogue is witty and flows naturally and easily. There are moments that recall O'Casey, but this is probably unavoidable because Dublin is full of characters who are so much a part of the backwater life of the city that no picture is complete without them.

The production, skillfully directed by Hilton Edwards, was on a very high level in spite of the fact that it had to be rushed in four days to take the place of "Parnell," which was abandoned for unforeseen reasons.

Opera and Concert in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Only one opera—Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann"—that had not previously been performed was set forth in the closing week of the Chicago Opera Company's season. The work, presented Dec. 11, was not one of the organization's most brilliant productions, Such a composition as Offenbach's requires special qualities of performance to make it successful. It needs the light touch, as well as good singing. It requires, also, expert acting.

Few of these qualities were in evidence at this representation. Josephine Antoine was the most convincing member of the cast and she sang the difficult music of the mechanical doll with no little virtuosity. A new tenor, Eugene Conley, appeared as Hoffmann. He disclosed an attractive voice, but little skill in characterization or in action.

* * *

The season as a whole has been remarkable for the amount of public patronage. The houses have uniformly been large, and Fortune Gallo, the general director, estimates that the deficit will be under $30,000. There have been a number of excellent performances, as well as some that were not. What the organization has needed most of all has been first-class conducting; for while the management has been generous in the matter of admirable singers, it has failed to realize that the most brilliant cast requires authoritative direction.

The first of two concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 8) brought forward Genia Nemenoff and Pierre Luboshutz, duo-pianists, in concertos for two pianos and orchestra. The artists gave a good account of themselves; while there was not in their performance the ideal unity of tone and touch or the perfect synchronization which ideal two-piano playing calls for, it was nevertheless enjoyable artistry.

The first of their concertos was the well-known E flat major work by Mozart, which was interpreted with delicacy. The second was a new concerto by Harl McDonald. The latter appeared at a first hearing to have been more contrived than inspired. The first movement was arresting, but the theme and variations which followed faded into inconsequence. Mr. McDonald endeavored to give some extraneous interest to his finale by making it a Juarezca. While the majority of the listeners probably had never heard of such a movement, the program book came to the rescue by explaining that it was a Mexican dance whose character "has taken on something of the character of American jazz."

* * *

The purely orchestral pieces at the concert were Corelli's first Concerto Grosso and Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan." Mr. Lange, who conducted, gave a notably persuasive reading to the first, and he and the orchestra made a brilliant show of "Don Juan."

The second concert (Dec. 10) offered a novelty in the form of a Suite for string orchestra made by Harold Byrns from six pieces originally composed for harpsichord by Domenico Scarlatti. As the latter master wrote as idiomatically for the harpsichord as Chopin did for the later piano, it would not seem to have been easy—or even advisable—to cover such music with an orchestral garb. Mr. Byrns, however, was generally successful in imparting something of the Italian master's message to the strings—more successful in some of the movements than in others. The orchestra appeared to be less than comfortable in interpreting the work.

Probably in the interests of variety, Mr. Lange woke up the "Scotch" Symphony by Mendelssohn from the long slumber that it has been enjoying on the shelves of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's library. It was instructive, if not interesting, to observe that a work once considered to be a masterpiece might eventually descend to be something of a bore. The composition, unlike the "Italian" Symphony, seemed old-fashioned in its totality, and sentimental in the places—as, for instance, the slow movement—where genuine emotion might have been expected to reign.

At the close of the program Mr. Lange brought forward a work in which he and the orchestra have been especially brilliant. Elgar's "Enigma" Variations is still one of the great inspirations of the later nineteenth century. Few compositions for orchestra give larger opportunities to conductors or the men who play under them. The work, at this concert, had a fine performance. The orchestra, which undoubtedly must have felt discouraged by Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony, came to life during the Variations, and performed as if inspired.

Studies in Chinese Jade

Chinese Jades, by Stanley Charles Nott. St. Augustine, Fla.: Privately printed. $80.

While this book is devoted to the Stanley Charles Nott Collection in the Jade Room of the Norton Gallery and School of Art, of West Palm Beach, Florida, the studies are of such an authoritative character that the volume should be of wide usefulness to persons interested in jade. The 118 full-page photographic illustrations, together with the 123 line drawings by Mrs. Nott explaining the details and motifs of the carvings, cover in large part the whole subject of jade, and so have meanings in relation even to objects not in this representative collection.

Mr. Nott bases his analyses and descriptions upon fundamental beliefs and attitudes of the Chinese in relation to nature, and makes clear the ritualistic elements that grow out of this relation. Thus presented, the carved and engraved symbols take on a significance in addition to their aesthetic qualities. He describes the painstaking process by which the jade boulders are transformed into finished carved objects, and relates briefly the history and legends that are drawn upon for the subjects of these carvings.

Mrs. Nott's drawings, because of their simplification of the forms to line presentation, make intelligible to the layman the various sorts of ritualistic jade vessels, taken with Mr. Nott's clear descriptions. The same method is followed in further presentation of emblematic forms displayed in jade carvings, including the twelve ancient ornaments, the Eight Precious Things, the Eight Emblems of "the Taoist Immortals," the Eight Happy Omens, the Seven Gems, the Four Accomplishments, and fruit, plant, tree, and flower forms.

Mr. Nott then discusses 107 objects in the collection now housed in the Norton Gallery and School of Art. In many cases three pages are devoted to a single object, with six pages given over to one of the most important items, an imperial eight-fold jade and lacquer screen. This screen contains panels showing forty historical episodes on one side and on the other twenty-four landscape scenes, twelve floral emblems of the months, and four seasonal emblems, altogether a work of grandeur.

The sumptuous book contains forewords by Chih Meng, Director of the China Institute of America, and Dr. Lin Yutang. There is a complete working index to all references in the volume, which is to be regarded as a crowning work of research by an authority who has twelve books on jade to his credit, starting in 1927. Finally, there are nine pages given over to a bibliography.

Masters and Masterpieces

By Harold Hobson

London

John Gielgud announces that, after the run of "The Importance of Being Earnest" is concluded, he intends to produce in the West End a revival of Congreve's comedy, "Love for Love." Mr. Gielgud is easily the most consistent revivalist of his generation. People who have gone to see him in the last four years have seen not only a great player, but also great plays. Besides Wilde's fantastic farce, he has appeared in "The Three Sisters," "The School for Scandal," "Richard II," and "The Merchant of Venice." He has taken his habitual residence upon the mountain tops of the drama, descending on two occasions only into the foothills to deal with Barrie's "Dear Brutus" and Dodie Smith's "Dear Octopus."

This is extraordinary behavior for an actor of his standing. For the last 50 years Britain's preeminent mimes have avoided masterpieces as sedulously as Bernard Shaw avoids sentiment. With what play is the name of Tree associated? Why, "Trilby," of course. Sir John Martin Harvey gained thousands of pounds and his greatest fame from "The Only Way." With "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" and "The Scarlet Pimpernel" Julia Neilson and Fred Terry found their charming path to the hearts and the pockets of the provinces for seemingly endless years. It was with "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" that Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson achieved his most resounding success.

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Of these plays the only one I have not seen is this of Jerome K. Jerome's. Many people I know speak highly of it, but I find that Sir Max Beerbohm wrote of its first production: "This tenth-rate writer has been, for many years, prolific of his tenth-rate stuff. But I do not recall, in such stuff of his as I have happened to sample, anything quite so vilely stupid as 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back.'"

We have to go as far back as Irving himself before we come on a leader of the profession who at the same time was not chary of trying out his art in the highest reaches of his job. Irving flew at the most soaring game. Archer may be right in suggesting that his voice was stentorian in the lower register, and strident in the upper; nevertheless, he essayed Shakespeare's noblest poetry, producing a Macbeth like "a great famished wolf." His walk may equally have resembled "that of a fretful man trying to get very quickly over a ploughed field," but he triumphed in that character who was the glass of fashion and the mold of form. He even attempted Romeo, though with less success, prompting Punch to publish his portrait over the quotation, "Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"

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I never saw Irving, but I believe that those who admired him most would not, if they had the chance of seeing him again, choose to see him in Shakespeare. James Agate lately said that his most precious memory of Irving was of seeing him brush the snow from his boots, with one of his rare and beautiful smiles for the little serving girl who offered to help him. I suppose that this occurred in "The Bells," in a scene which Gordon Craig has memorably described elsewhere. So even Irving apparently, was at his most masterly in plays that were something less than masterpieces.

Similarly, I imagine the majority of Mr. Gielgud's admirers consider him to have been at his best as, not Shakespeare's, but Gordon Daviot's, Richard. But the London public has cause to be grateful to him for firmly demonstrating once more that the best actors should be seen in the best plays.

Music in Switzerland

By Willi Reich

The distinguished Swiss conductor, Paul Sacher, of Basel, has extended his field of work this season to Zürich, where he has become director of the newly founded Collegium Musicum. With the excellent chamber orchestra of the Collegium, Sacher has given numerous first productions of preclassic and modern works including a new symphony by Artur Honegger, which strikingly reflects the emotion of this war period. One of the concerts was given particular brilliance because of the participation of Pablo Casals.

In Basel, Sacher's greatest achievement this season has been the first production of the oratorio, "Das Jahr," by Willy Burkhard. Fashioned upon a text by the poet, Hermann Hiltbrunner, the composition sets forth a sort of modern counterpart for Haydn's "The Seasons." Far from the delightful naïveté of Haydn's work, however, it handles the year's close in a more pensive manner, and Burkhard's ability as a stylist brings out much musical freshness, especially in those passages where the words particularly conform with the composer's severe, slightly melancholy manner. Its excellent presentation helped to obtain for this fine piece great acclaim from the audience.

During this year Sacher has stepped forth as theater director too. At the Basel Stadttheater he directed a scenic presentation of Claudio Monteverdi's "Combattimento di Tancredi et Clorinda" (composed in 1624), a work far in advance of its time and very fortunate in its musical score. Its recitative was reproduced with outstanding assurance of style by the tenor, Max Meili. Sacher also gave in Basel the successful first production of a version of "Cinderella," a composition by Frank Martin, of Geneva, originally in the form of a ballet.

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The Swiss Musicians' Festival, held in Neuchâtel this year, presented as its most important first production the choral work, "Le vin herbé," by Frank Martin, constructed as a "secular" oratorio according to Bédier's Tristan story and particularly noteworthy in charm of tone and strength of expression. It was excellently performed by the Madrigal Chorus of Zürich under the direction of Robert Blum.

Other outstanding orchestral works of the festival were the Sonette de Louise Labé," by Conrad Beck, Three Pieces for String Orchestra, by Jean Binet, and the above-mentioned Symphony by Honegger, all three played by the Basel Chamber Orchestra under the direction of M. Sacher.

Honor was paid to the memory of Felix Weingartner at the Mozart festival in Basel, where he was to have been conductor. Almost all the concerts were taken over by the Basel conductor and Conservatory director, Hans Münch, who showed merit particularly in a production of the seldom heard oratorio "Davidde penitente" (composed by Mozart in 1785), and some little known symphonic works. The Stadttheater gave excellent productions of "Entführung aus dem Serail," "Don Giovanni," "Figaros Hochzeit," and "Titus." Numerous choral works, chamber concerts, and lectures completed the program.

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The climax of the Zürich theater festival was the first scenic production in German of Honegger's mystery play, "Jeanne d'Arc au Bücher," written on a text by Paul Claudel. The director was M. Sacher, who three years previously in Basel had directed also the first production of the piece in concert form. Maria Becker, the talented Zürich actress, distinguished herself as Jeanne d'Arc. Worthy of mention too was an evening of modern ballet, comprising works by Debussy, Ravel, and Falla, conducted by Ernest Ansermet. The program contained also a few works of the repertory, which attained festival rank only through beauty of production.

The music festival in Luzern again brought to Switzerland the orchestra of the Milan Scala. Under the Italian conductors, Victor de Sabata, Antonio Guarnieri, Tullio Serafin, and Bernardino Molinari, as well as under the Swiss conductors Robert F. Denzler and Hans Münch, this orchestra, developed in the school of Toscanini, achieved extraordinary results in precision and beauty of tone. Unfortunately a great part of the work produced was either trifling or intended for effect. Luzern again proved itself to be an ideal city for a festival.

'Something for the Boys' at Shubert—Piatigorsky With Symphony

New Cole Porter Musical With Ethel Merman Starred

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Something for the Boys," the new Cole Porter musical comedy, which brought Ethel Merman to the Shubert last evening, is a lavish production, unusually handsome in its costumes, frequently ribald in its dialogue and lyrics, provided with a labored plot, but furnished for compensation with some of the most attractive of Mr. Porter's recent melodies. The ensemble dancing is expert, but there could have been more of it to advantage. The same is true of the dance solos. On the musical side, Michael Todd as producer has assembled some first-rate voices for the choruses, as well as for the solo parts.

Miss Merman is before the footlights with few intermissions through the evening. To keep her principal company she has Allen Jenkins from the movies and Paula Laurence. The three of them are supposed to be cousins who have been bequeathed an estate in Texas next to Kelly Field. The plot, which Herbert and Dorothy Fields have devised, discovers a jealous fiancée before the evening is over and invents a method of receiving radio programs through the teeth.

But the book, after all, is merely a device for introducing the songs and dances. Miss Merman is heard in one ditty after another. Some of them are marked by innuendo, some are frankly sentimental. In one she varies her repertory by appearing with Miss Laurence in Indian costume. All of her songs are done with the clarity of tone and diction which are part of her style. One of the best of them, and one of the best in the show, is "He's a Right Guy." Of equal quality are "Could It Be You," sung by Bill Johnson, who has a big voice of excellent quality, and "Hey, Good Lookin'" done by Mr. Johnson and Miss Merman.

Mr. Jenkins devotes his energies to comedy and to the lighter jingles. He has not been too fortunate in his material but he has the movie actor's ability to make much of facial expression, and when he refers to some one as "you fifth of a columnist," he makes the opportunity count. Miss Laurence is a lively entertainer who provides skillful support to Miss Merman.

Billy Livingston's costumes are conspicuous for their blending of colors. In one scene he has worked with Howard Bay, the scene designer, to provide an impressive effect in gold and white. He has been successful too in other scenes done in cerise and blue, or in soft shades of green and pink. His costumes, it may be suspected, add to the pleasure of Jack Cole's intricate dance routines.

The best remembered dance of the evening is one by Betty Bruce. It has polish and grace rather than speed, but it is none the less pleasing on that account. Jed Prouty from the movies appears during the earlier scenes. William Lynn has a comic role as a miser who hoards counterfeit money. Betty Garrett helps out in the songs, and Frances Mercer is decorative as the jealous fiancée.

'Something for the Boys'

At the Shubert—New musical comedy presented by Michael Todd with songs by Cole Porter and book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields. Mr. Fields directed the book and Hassard Short staged the production. Settings are by Howard Bay; dances devised by Jack Cole; costumes designed by Billy Livingston. The cast includes:

Roger Calhoun	Jed Prouty
Chiquita Hart	Paula Laurence
Harry Hart	Allen Jenkins
Blossom Hart	Ethel Merman
Staff Sgt. Rocky Fulton	Bill Johnson
Sgt. Laddie Green	Stuart Langley
Mary-Frances	Betty Garrett
Micheala	Anita Alvarez
Lois	The Barnes Twins
Lucille	
Lt.-Col. S. D. Grubb	Jack Hartley
Mr. Tobias Twitch	William Lynn
Corp. Burns	Bill Callahan
Sgt. Carter	Remi Martel
Melanie Walker	Frances Mercer
Burke	Walter Rinner
Mrs. Grubb	Madeleine Clive

Seiko Sarina Departs

Seiko Sarina, exponent of the Royal Court Dances of the Far East, will give three consecutive recitals at the Ruth St. Denis Studio, 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, Dec. 18-20 at 9 p. m., before leaving for a South American tour, with a stopover in Mexico. Madame Sarina has not yet made her formal New York debut. She appeared for the first time as an Oriental dancer in the United States at the International Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow two summers ago, and again at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival last summer.

Vandamm

Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith

In "Spring Again," coming to the Plymouth Theater Christmas night

Marcus Blechman

Francis Lederer and Gloria Swanson

In Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," one of the three short plays in "Three Curtains," to be presented at the Majestic Friday night

'The Cat People'

RKO Radio has managed to make quite a chilling little melorama, in "The Cat People" at the RKO Boston out of the idea that a girl could turn into a black panther. RKO claims to have drawn the theme from an old Serbian legend to the effect that there is a race of women who, upon being kissed by their sweethearts, turn into panthers and devour the unfortunate young men.

Dewitt Bodeen's screen play fills the spectator with premonitions and Jacques Tourneur has kept the direction sharp and subtle. Simone Simon purrs affectionately but with menace as a winsome Serbian girl who finds herself friendless in New York until a stalwart young draughtsman (Kent Smith) appears on the scene and they are married.

A psychiatrist friend (Tom Conway) to whom Irene (Miss Simon) is sent, decides to test the fantastic legend. The results are not unexpected in view of what has gone before. Primarily, the film is a directorial tour de force exploiting atmospheric possibilities. For instance: when Irene enters a pet shop, all the animals howl with terror; when she follows her romantic rival along a Central Park sunken transverse, the echoing noise of her spiked heels on the pavement gradually fades into silence and there is a sudden rustling in the shrubbery overhead.

Dance Notebook

Federico Rey, leading male dancer with Argentinita who reports to Fort Dix shortly to serve in the Army, will be serving not only his adopted country but his native Holland. For Mr. Rey is a Hollander, born Freddy Wittop-King.

He began his dance career in ballet, and was well known in Belgium, Holland and Paris before he went to Madrid to study the Spanish dance. It was there he was given his stage name (a tranlation of his own name), by the Spaniards when they accepted him as a genuine exponent of Spanish ballet and the native dances.

As Freddy Wittop Mr. Rey is also known as a stage and costume designer, (a career started in Paris), having designed for Brooks Costume Company, and for "Icecapades." All Argentinita's costumes which are not native and traditional are his work.

Argentinita will give a farewell recital for Mr. Rey at Fort Dix on Dec. 22, both Mr. Rey and Pilar Lopez dancing on the program, which will include Argentinita's memorable Jota, the Seguidillas, the "Bolero" of Ravel as choreographed by her for her New York return last season, and probably that Spanish "jam session," the Bulerias.

Mr. Rey will give a solo program at Camp Charles Wood on Dec. 23, including his popular "Cooky-man," the "Jota Aragonese" and Toreador dance.

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Third Observer Venture

Dance Observer, the magazine impresario, announces for its third venture a pair of concerts by Beatrice Seckler and Lee Sherman of the Humphrey-Weidman Company, Marie Marchowsky (Martha Graham dancer) and group, and Welland Lathrop and group, to be held in the Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater, 8 West Sixteenth Street, Jan. 20 and 21.

Phenomenal success has attended these periodical launchings so far. The first pair of concerts last March, by Martha Graham Dancers, Jane Dudley and Sophie Maslow, and William Bales, formerly of the Humphrey-Weidman Company, demanded frequent repetition thereafter. The second event, presenting Jean Erdman, Nina Fonaroff and Merce Cunningham, all of Martha Graham's Company, was in its own way noteworthy. And both these triangular partnerships are continuing as professional units, playing engagements that do not conflict with company appearances.

None of these dancers is a young hopeful of untried wings, but each of them is a proven dancer of sterling artistic lineage. Welland Lathrop, if memory serves, originally came from California.

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Dancers War Fund

Names and addresses of dancers in the service, or contributions of money for phonograph records, books, magazines, candy, etc. to be sent to dancers in the service, may be mailed to Beatrice Wagner, secretary, Dancers' War Fund, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, with beneficent results.

Banks have been placed in over 200 New York dance schools to encourage such contributions. The pupils of one school, that of Joseph Levinoff, collected $10 among them for this purpose by cashing in on their empty pop bottles. Good giving.

M. L.

Koussevitzky In Program Of Classics

By L. A. Sloper

Now that there is peace on the union front, the Boston Symphony Orchestra may employ all the major solo artists it likes. Thus subscribers to the Friday and Saturday series of concerts may enjoy this week the playing of the cellist, Comrade Gregor Piatigorsky, in the Haydn Concerto in D major.

The program of this ninth pair of the season, submitted yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, opens with Corelli's Sarabande, Gigue and Badinerie, arranged for string orchestra by Ettore Pinelli, and closes with the Second Symphony of Brahms.

An unusual event, by the way, to find two major works in the same key on a program; but with the differences in style and the minor mode of much of the Brahms, there was no sense of monotony.

This of course is the season for familiar music, with wayfarers who are able to do so returning for the holidays. Next week we shall have Prokofieff's Classical Symphony, Beethoven's Fifth, and two minor items from Rimsky-Korsakoff. Yet these familiar classics from four centuries are welcome relief after a good dosage of new music.

Yesterday Mr. Piatigorsky triumphed again with the Haydn Concerto, in which he was heard here 10 years ago in a commemorative program. His prodigious technique, his vibrant tone, and his musical sensitivity make him always welcome. And the energy he displays in toting his cello back and forth across the stage adds gaiety to any concert.

The orchestral numbers gave us occasion to marvel anew at the brilliant execution, the glorious tone, and the subtle resilience of the orchestra, and at the imagination and the eloquence of the conductor.

Both items gave us also opportunity to ponder the strongly individual interpretations that Dr. Koussevitzky gives the classics. We are accustomed to finding the Tchaikovskyan fire in unexpected places, and yesterday it was noticeable even in Corelli's Sarabande. The sarabande is a slow and stately dance, not as a rule the medium for intense emotion.

In the case of Brahms of course the introduction of violent passion is less surprising. Brahms was a romantic, and an interpretation which brings out his Sturm und Drang is preferable to one which regards him as a musical pedagogue. But yesterday there was so much drama in his measures that one listener was reminded at two different places of Italian opera. From Brahms to Leoncavallo—there's a bridge.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Spring Again—At the Plymouth, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season. In the cast will be Ann Andrews, Michael Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lackland, Charlotte Bemis, Edmond Ryan, Lucian Self, Donald Murphy, and Douglas Gregory. The play has been withdrawn from the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription list.

The Wife Takes a Child—At the Wilbur, beginning Christmas night. New comedy of New York family life by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, presented by John C. Wilson, with Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, and Nedda Harrigan to head a cast which includes Judy Parrish, Lyle Bettger, Gee Gee James, Mary Orr, Bubble Monahan, Evelyn Davis, Immanuel Duval, William Wadsworth, Robert Breton, and John Kane. Mr. Wilson is directing.

Three Curtains—At the Majestic, beginning Christmas night. Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer in three one-act plays: Shaw's "The Man of Destiny," presenting an episode in the career of Napoleon; Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals"; and Pinero's "Playgoers," which, it is said, is making its debut on the professional stage in America. Harold J. Kennedy staged the production and appears in a supporting cast which includes Maide Reade, Lilliam Bronson, Phoebe Mackay, Belle Gardner, Harry Heville, Leopold Badia, and Ethel Helmsing.

Further Ahead

Tobacco Road—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Dec. 28. Fifth engagement of the play with John Barton once more as Jeeter Lester. In the cast will be Sara Perry, Lillian Ardell, Vinnie Phillips, Norman Budd, and Edwin Walter.

Ziegfeld Follies—At the Shubert beginning in the week of Jan. 11, new musical revue starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher. John Murray Anderson is directing the production; and Robert Alton, the choregraphy. Ray Henderson and Jack Yellen are writing the music. The cast will include Jack Cole Dancers, Nadine Gae, the Oxfords, Tommy Wonder, the Vikings, the Jansleys, Jerry Bergen, Sue Ryan, and the Rhythmaires. The sponsors are the Messrs. Shubert and Billie Burke in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters.

Ruth Draper—At Jordan Hall, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15 and 16. Programs of character sketches, details of which are still to be announced.

Concerts to Come

By force of the calendar, the next regular afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is set for Thursday, Dec. 24. The evening concert will fall on Saturday, Dec. 26. The program comprises Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, and two Rimsky-Korsakoff pieces—"Night on Mount Triglav," arranged from the opera-ballet, "Mlada," and "Spanish Caprice." Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct.

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Mr. Porter Conducting

Quincy Porter will direct a free public concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra at Jordan Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 8:15 o'clock. The program comprises works by Bach, Brahms, Porter, and Shostakovitch. Soloists assisting in music of Bach ("Brandenburg" Concerto) are Frances Brockman, violinist; Evelyn Crocker and Lois Schaefer, flutists; Olivia Silberberg, cellist, and Margaret Mason, harpsichordist.

"The Russian People" will give a preview benefit performance for Russian war relief on Dec. 28, at the Guild Theater, New York.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Sea Horse Scandals" an all-soldier show, presented by the Engineer Amphibian Command from Camp Edwards. 8:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Rosemary Rice, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Gregor Piatigorsky, 'cello soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Miriam Burrougha, violinist; Marjorie Lehmann, soprano, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Boston Civic Orchestra. Henry Cowell, pianist. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25, "Crime School," 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40.

Exeter—"The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Fine Arts—"The Shark Woman," 2:15, 5, 7:15, 10, "Sins of the Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 1, 3:40, 6, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:20. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:15, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Shadows of Beacon Hill," 2:40, 5:20, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 8:45, 9:10.

Modern—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Normandie—"Boss of Big Town," 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "Lady From Chungking," Anna May Wong. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Synthetic Rubber," "Horses," "Sportreels," "Dover," cartoons. "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest newsreels and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m.—11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Seven Sweethearts," Katharine Grayson, Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4, 7:20, 10:25.

Paramount—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:21, 6:47, 9:13. "Cat People," 10:03 a. m., 12:29, 2:55, 5:21, 7:47, 10:13.

Scollay—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "It's Everybody's War," "Famous Jury Trials," "Middletown Goes to War," "Journey to Denelli, "The Three Stooges," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Seven Sweethearts," Katharine Grayson, Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 12, 3:40, 7:10, 10:35.

Telepix—"March of Time's Review of the African Invasion," Pete Smith's Version of "Life of Father," "Hollywood Keyhole," "Alaska," "Horses for the Coach," "Superman of Micedom," News Digest. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Is the Enemy," 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. "Captain Fury," Victor McLaglen, Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Tremont—"Wuthering Heights," Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45. "Caravan." 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 6, 9:55, 11:35.

Uptown—"Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, John Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flying Tigers," John Carroll, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. Continuous 1:45-11. Allston: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Sunset on the Desert," Roy Rogers. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, "Mokey," Donna Reed. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, "Gallant Lady," R. Hobart, E. Blackmar. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 3:25, 6:15, 9:25. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5:15, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:25, 6:30, 9:25. "Voice of Terror," 2:05, 5:10, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. Continuous, 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery Ann Rutherford. Continuous, 1-11.

University: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 3, 6:20, 9:45 "Bambi," 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "Baby Face Morgan," Mary Carlisle. 2, 7.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2:44, 6:18, 9:45. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshal. 1, 4:43, 8:01.

Codman Square: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 1:07, 3:45, 6:23, 9:03. "Escape from Crime." 2:36, 5:14, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Lady Gangster," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "General Died at Dawn. 3:23, 6:23, 9:23. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Park: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young, Ruth Hussey. "Down San Diego Way." 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. Continuous, 1:30-11.

Hyde Park: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:17, 9:09. "Texas to Bataan," the Three Musquiteers." 2:34, 5:18, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge. "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Escape From Crime," J. Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 2:30, 6, 9. "Night in New Orleans," Patricia Morison, Preston Foster. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30.

Strand: "Yanks Are Coming," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. "Danger, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Mystic: "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 3:30, 6, 8:40. "The Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Dick Foran. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1, 4:30, 8. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2:39, 6:09, 9:39.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Danger, Soft Shoulders." Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. "Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Sherlock Holmes in the Voice of Terror" Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Wildcat" Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Somewhere I'll Find You." Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:09, 7:54. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:38, 9:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge. "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Escape From Crime," J. Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Footlight Serenade, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 3:50, 8:10. "Men of Texas," Richard Stack, Jackie Cooper. 2:27, 6:30, 9:49.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • OPENING DEC. 25 CHRISTMAS NIGHT SEATS TUES.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
The 1942 Prize-Winning Comedy Hit — Direct From 30 Weeks on Broadway
GRACE GEORGE — C. AUBREY SMITH
"Slim, lovely, bubbling with gaiety, irresistible in her charm. From beginning to end she is a joy." —JOHN MASON BROWN, N. Y. World-Telegram
"Perfectly matched with Miss George, for he, too, is an enviable actor." —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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"Is a delight, a gay, glossy, amusing elixir for problem-burdened playgoers." —COLEMAN, N. Y. Daily Mirror
by ISABEL LEIGHTON and BERTRAM BLOCH
WITH ANN ANDREWS AND ORIGINAL N. Y. CAST
Eves. (Except New Year's) 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30; Thurs. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
Please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with orders.

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • 2 WEEKS & 2 DAYS Beg. Christmas Night, 8:30
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS ON SALE TUESDAY
JOHN C. WILSON presents
The Wife Takes a Child
A new comedy by PHOEBE and HENRY EPHRON
with Henry HULL • Evelyn VARDEN • Nedda HARRIGAN
Staged by MR. WILSON. Setting by Stewart Chaney
Eves.: (Except New Year's) 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30; Wed. Mat.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
(Moves Dec. 28 to another theatre)

MAJESTIC • 1 WEEK & 2 DAYS BEG. CHRISTMAS NIGHT SEAT SALE TUESDAY
THE SCREEN'S MOST GLAMOROUS STARS TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME
GLORIA SWANSON • FRANCIS LEDERER
in "THREE CURTAINS"
by SHAW • BARRIE • PINERO
George Bernard — James M. — Arthur Wing
EVES: (Except New Year's) 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE: 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30; WED. MAT. 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. & SAT. MAT., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

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PLYMOUTH THEATRE
Two more performances—Today: Mat. & Eve. Show
ALL SOLDIER SHOW
"SEA HORSE SCANDALS"
CAST FROM THE ENGINEER AMPHIBIAN COMMAND
Camp Edwards, Mass.
Seats 55c to $2.20 (Tax inc.)
Box Office Open Now

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DOORS OPEN 8 A.M.
THIS IS THE ARMY MUSICAL SHOW
MATURE-BALL
SEVEN DAYS LEAVE
That other Woman
VIRGINIA GILMORE JAMES ELLISON
BIG GIFT TICKET BOOKS NOW ON SALE

LOEW'S STATE ORPHEUM
NO MAN CAN RESIST HER!
1 MARRIED A WITCH
Starring FREDRIC MARCH VERONICA LAKE
7 GIRLS WHO LIVE LIKE MEN
"SEVEN SWEETHEARTS"
KATHRYN GRAYSON VAN HEFLIN MARSHA HUNT
LOUIS WEIR ORGAN

EXETER Ken. 7067
Ann Rutherford-George Montgomery
"ORCHESTRA WIVES"
John Shepperd-Linda Darnell
"The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe"
Sun. "Yank at Eton"

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UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES AT SYMPHONY STA.
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JOHN WAYNE ANNA LEE JOHN CARROLL
"ORCHESTRA WIVES"
GLENN MILLER AND HIS ORCHESTRA

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS • Paul HENREID
"NOW, VOYAGER"
Plus "Secret Enemies"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
George BRENT Priscilla LANE
"SILVER QUEEN"
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TELEPIX
MARCH of TIME — ALASKA
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MARCH of TIME • PETE SMITH • "Z" • FAMOUS JURY TRIALS • TATTOOED PRODERM
TROTTING KINGS • DICK STABILE & ORCH.

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FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON
Berkeley and Marlborough Streets
Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
30 Professional Singers
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WILLIAM ZEUCH
Organist and Director
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RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
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RONALD COLMAN • GREER GARSON
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"RANDOM HARVEST"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
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Tel. Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

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CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR
Clifton WEBB Fergy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
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"Wholly Delightful."—Will Hays
BROCK PEMBERTON presents Season's Laugh Success!
JANIE
by Josephine Bentham & Hauschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Saturday 2:40.
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JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of BROADWAY. CH. 4-4266
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200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
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EVA Le Gallienne • JOSEPH Schildkraut
in UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sunday—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN with ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (CONCERT)

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Dec. 22, 8:45
In Honor of the Armed Forces of America
Christmas Song Festival
THE PEOPLE'S CHORUS OF N. Y.
L. CAMILIERI, Conducting
Tickets at Box Office and Rooms 801 Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. (Steinway)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:35 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:35

"An enraging comedy put on to much laughter."—NICHOLS, Times
THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP
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MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH FREDRIC FLORENCE
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THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
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The Home Forum

Good Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS TOLD in Genesis that Joseph, receiving his repentant brethren, who expected from him a severe sentence, said (50:19), **"Fear not: for am I in the place of God?"** Joseph felt his inability to judge them; but he comforted them and loved them. God's law, which reaches deep into the hearts of men, is present to chasten and to heal. God's wisdom is above the human, for divine justice is infallible. The jurisdiction in this case belonged to God, and Joseph left it there.

Christian Science teaches forbearance in judging either individuals or nations. It heals through imparting the assurance that God's law is available impartially to protect innocence and to eradicate guilt wherever found.

There is nothing outside the allness of God. The poor, looking to heaven, thus find peace in God. The penalty for breaking a law of God cannot be escaped, for the design of this law is to destroy the belief in evil and thus free the individual from bondage. Trust in good grows through the proofs which this Science offers that the understanding of God eliminates sickness and sin. The effort is being made by many to unify thought to overcome deceit and injustice as unlike God, rather than to direct thought against a country or a person.

Progress moves citizens, and consequently nations, toward God. Christian Science advances all who demonstrate it into the recognition of God's kingdom as the realm of Spirit, wherein spiritual and perfect man abides, and wherein God's laws can never be abused or broken. The lifting of individual thinking in this direction inevitably promotes the welfare of the people.

* * *

Good judgment is the conscious magnification of God's power until evil ceases to present any evidence of power. The authority which evil claims to have disappears for the student of Christian Science as he judges rightly.

The trend of the world's happenings is in God's hands. Mary Baker Eddy wrote of a certain period in history (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 281): **"I cited, as our present need, faith in God's disposal of events. Faith full-fledged, soaring to the Horeb height, brings blessings infinite, and the spirit of this orison is the fruit of rightness,—'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"** This means no lessening of prayer for peace, no hesitancy in supporting every right human effort to end war. It implies a quickening of spiritual consciousness, an avowal of the supreme power of good. It allows thought to rest in the knowledge that divine blessings cannot be kept from present experience.

The Way-shower told those about him that he had not come "to judge the world, but to save the world;" adding, **"He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day"** (John 12:47, 48). Christ Jesus thus expressed the saving scope of his mission, and warned that evil could not withstand the law of divine Love. The Science of being is infinite, and hence applicable to every human situation. He who accepts its teachings finds the path of salvation before him. The judgment of God against evil is that it must destroy itself.

* * *

Christian Science calls the world to turn from suffering to Science as the true means of being saved. It says to all men that regeneration proceeds from a right acquaintance with God as infinite good. This knowledge of God shows evil to be falsity, an untruth about good, and therefore not to be feared or obeyed. It is sound to believe in the unlimited wisdom and love of God.

It is good judgment to have a broad affection for the human family and know that God sustains all in their demonstration of His laws. Mrs. Eddy declares in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 208), **"Like a legislative bill that governs millions of mortals whom the legislators know not, the universal law of God has no knowledge of evil, and enters unconsciously the human heart and governs it."**

We should place the emphasis on the forecasting of good, instead of the predicting of evil. Christian Science analyzes evil out of existence by disclosing good as now and everywhere present. Infinite good, or omniaction, is never static, never clogged, never erratic. It is infinite, all-powerful. It possesses and includes all. God is infinite divine consciousness, substance, omnipresence. Hence it is natural that the influence of divine good should be felt in human experience and that men should be increasingly aware of it.

True judgment never errs. It is never mistaken. It is founded on no hypothesis of intelligence or life in or of matter. It is based on the fact that all which God made was good in its primal state and remains perfect. Good judgment is not warped by the false evidence of the material senses. It distinguishes between what is true and what is not true. It relies on spiritual sense for intuition and inspiration. It blesses all whom it judges and harms no one. It must therefore enfold all men, comforting the sorrowing, healing the injured, and welcoming the repentant—those who are receptive to divine justice and love.

May we not take a more loving attitude toward our brother, for has not God created all? Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 39), **"True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection."**

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE JOURNEY OF THE MAGI": *A Portion of a Fresco by Benozzo Gozzoli*

THE FRESCOES PAINTED by the Florentine artist, Benozzo Gozzoli, are among the most beautiful pictures of the early Renaissance in Italy. Benozzo was commissioned by the Medicis to decorate the walls in the chapel of their Riccardi Palace in Florence, a palace that had been constructed by Michelozzo for Cosimo de 'Medici.

The murals are notable because they retain features of the Gothic style peculiarly suited to surface decoration. The artist has lavished his skill upon ornate costume and caparison. The Magi are seen carrying gifts to the Christ Child. They travel over a rough and rocky road, amidst stiff, stylized trees. Benozzo visualized the three kings as the Medicis, Cosimo and his sons, Pierro and Lorenzo.

D. A.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Een juist Oordeel

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN HET BOEK GENESIS (50:19) wordt verhaald, dat Jozef tot zijn berouwhebbende broeders, die een zware straf van hem verwachtten, zeide: „Vreest niet, want ben ik in de plaats van God?" Jozef gevoelde, dat hij niet bevoegd was een juist oordeel over zijn broeders uit te spreken, maar hij vertroostte hen en had hen lief. De wet van God, die diep in het hart der menschen doordringt, is altijd aanwezig om te kastijden en te genezen. De wijsheid Gods is hooger dan die der menschen, want de goddelijke rechtvaardigheid is onfeilbaar. De rechtsbevoegdheid behoorde in dit geval God toe en Jozef liet haar aan God over.

De Christelijke Wetenschap leert, dat men zich moet onthouden van het veroordeelen van personen, zoowel als van natiën. Zij brengt genezing, doordat zij de verzekering geeft, dat de wet van God geen partijdigheid kent en altijd aanwezig is om den onschuldige te beschermen en de schuld, waar deze ook gevonden mag worden, uit te wisschen.

Er bestaat niets buiten de alheid van God. De armen, die ten hemel opzien, kunnen hierdoor vrede in God vinden. Men kan niet ontkomen aan de straf, die het gevolg is van het overtreden van Gods wet, want de bedoeling dezer wet is, het geloof aan het kwaad te niet te doen en zoodoende den mensch van slavernij te bevrijden. Deze Wetenschap levert de bewijzen dat ziekte en zonde verdwijnen, wanneer men God begrijpt en deze bewijzen doen ons vertrouwen in het goede groeien. Velen trachten bedrog en onrechtvaardigheid te overwinnen door de gedachte dat die hoedanigheden niet op God gelijken, in plaats van hun eigen gedachten tegen een land of persoon te richten.

Vooruitgang doet de burgers en bijgevolg de natiën in de richting van God voortbewegen. De Christelijke Wetenschap brengt allen die haar in toepassing brengen tot de erkenning, dat Gods koninkrijk het gebied van den Geest is, waarin de geestelijke en volmaakte mensch verwijlt en waarin Gods wetten nooit kunnen worden misbruikt of geschonden. Wanneer iedereen op deze wijze gaat denken, zal dit natuurlijkerwijze de welvaart van het volk bevorderen.

Een juist oordeel is de bewuste verheerlijking van de macht van God, totdat het kwaad ophoudt ook maar het minste bewijs van macht te vertoonen. Het gezag, waarop het kwaad aanspraak maakt, bestaat niet langer voor den beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap, zoodra hij een juist oordeel velt.

De loop der wereldgebeurtenissen is in Gods hand. Doelende op een zeker tijdperk in de geschiedenis, schreef Mary Baker Eddy: „Ik voerde aan, dat op dit oogenblik vertrouwen in Gods beschikking der gebeurtenissen noodig is. Een volkomen vertrouwen, dat zich tot de hoogten van Horeb verheft, brengt oneindige zegeningen met zich, en de geest van dit gebed is de vrucht der rechtvaardigheid,—‚vrede op aarde, in de menschen een welbehagen!'" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, blz. 281). Dit beteekent geenszins, dat wij zullen ophouden voor den vrede te bidden of wijfelen onzen steun te geven aan ieder rechtvaardig streven, dat een einde aan den oorlog zal maken. Het sluit een bezieling van geestelijk bewustzijn in, een verklaring van de opperste macht van het goede. Het staat de gedachten toe in de wetenschap te berusten, dat goddelijke zegeningen niet uit de tegenwoordige ondervindingen kunnen worden gebannen.

Onze groote Wegwijzer zeide tot hen, die hem volgden: „Ik ben niet gekomen opdat ik de wereld oordeele, maar opdat ik de wereld zalig make," en hij voegde hieraan toe: „Die mij verwerpt en mijne woorden niet ontvangt, heeft die hem oordeelt: het woord dat ik gesproken heb, dat zal hem oordeelen ten laatsten dage" (Joh. 12:47, 48). Met deze woorden verklaarde Christus Jezus dat het doel van zijn zending was de menschen te verlossen, en hij verzekerde hun, dat het kwaad de wet van de goddelijke Liefde niet kan weerstaan. De Wetenschap van het zijn is oneindig en kan daarom in iedere menschelijke omstandigheid worden toegepast. Hij, die haar leeringen aanvaardt, ziet dat het pad, hetwelk ter verlossing leidt, zich voor hem uitstrekt. Het oordeel, dat God over het kwaad uitspreekt is, dat het kwaad zichzelf moet vernietigen.

De Christelijke Wetenschap roept de wereld toe dat de juiste weg ter verlossing is, zich van lijden af te wenden en zich tot de Wetenschap te keeren. Zij zegt tot alle menschen, dat de wedergeboorte voortspruit uit een juiste kennis omtrent God als het oneindig goede. Deze kennis omtrent God toont het kwaad als een onjuistheid aan, een onwaarheid omtrent het goede. Daarom behoeft het kwaad niet gevreesd of gehoorzaamd te worden. Het is goed in de onbegrensde wijsheid en liefde van God te gelooven.

Het moet als een juist oordeel worden beschouwd een groote liefde voor het menschdom te gevoelen en te weten, dat God ieder mensch in de toepassing van Zijn wetten ondersteunt. In *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 208) verklaart Mrs. Eddy: „Zooals een wetsbepaling millioenen stervelingen bestuurt, die de wetgevers niet kennen, zoo draagt de alomvattende wet van God geen kennis van het kwaad en deze wet dringt onbewust in het menschelijk hart binnen en bestuurt het."

Wij zouden den nadruk op de voorspelling van het goede moeten leggen in plaats van kwaad te voorspellen. De Christelijke Wetenschap verklaart het kwaad weg door te onthullen, dat het goede nu en overal aanwezig is. Het oneindig goede of het immerwerkende is nooit bewegingloos, het kan nooit in zijn werking worden belemmerd en het kan nooit dwalen. Het is oneindig goddelijk bewustzijn, de oneindige goddelijke substantie en alomtegenwoordigheid. Vandaar, dat het heel natuurlijk is, dat de invloed van het goddelijk goede in de menschelijke ondervindingen wordt gevoeld en dat de menschen zich hier meer en meer van bewust moeten worden.

Een rechtvaardig oordeel kan nooit falen. Het kan nooit verkeerd zijn. Het berust niet op de vooronderstelling, dat intelligentie of leven in of van de stof kunnen zijn. Het is gegrondvest op het feit, dat alles wat God heeft gemaakt van den oorspronkelijken toestand af goed was en in deze volmaaktheid blijft bestaan. Een juist oordeel kan niet door het onjuiste getuigenis van de stoffelijke zinnen worden verdraaid. Het maakt onderscheid tusschen datgene wat waar is en datgene wat niet waar is. Het verlaat zich op den geestelijken zin voor intuïtie en inspiratie. Het zegent allen, die het oordeelt en doet niemand leed. Het moet daarom wel alle menschen omvatten, de bedroefden vertroosten, de gekwetsten genezen en de boetvaardigen—zij, die voor de goddelijke rechtvaardigheid en liefde ontvankelijk zijn—welkom heeten.

Zouden wij dan niet beter doen een houding, die van grootere liefde tegenover onzen broeder getuigt, aan te nemen, want heeft God niet alles geschapen? Mrs. Eddy schrijft: „Waar gebed is niet God om liefde vragen; het is leeren lief te hebben en de gansche menschheid in ééne genegenheid te omvatten" „Neen en Ja" (blz. 39).

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

While Shepherds Watched

Thickly the snow blows down the village street,
Whirling across the yellow window light;
The ice breaks brittle underneath our feet,
The wind is bitter and the trees are white.

Wreaths hang dark welcome at the door, red oak,
Balsam, and hemlock frosted with the cold,
And all about is tang of chimney smoke;
The bells ring out that glorious song of old.

"Peace, Peace," the angels sang. Once more appear,
O shining host, where desert sands drift high;
Above the guns, across the midnight clear,
Proclaim a Great Star shining in the sky!

SARA KING CARLETON

They Were Guided by a Star

WELL, HERE IT IS Christmas once more, and were I an author I should probably write a Christmas story. But I shall have to content myself by telling about an experience of my childhood which doesn't really have anything to do with Christmas but which happened on a Christmas eve over thirty years ago.

The older generation will back me up when I say that the winters were more severe then than they are now. The Limfjord, for example, was usually frozen over, and to drive across the ice with a horse and wagon was just as common then as it is uncommon now. In fact, I remember plainly the ice-covered fjord sprinkled with small black dots as far as Thy and Mors and Sallingsund. And these dots as they came nearer grew into sleighs, or horses and wagons with heavy loads, or a very big dot would grow into a flock of sheep which had traveled over twelve miles on the ice. And didn't the ice remain for months with only one little area of open water to be seen? It is this open water I am going to tell you about.

My father's farm lay opposite an island separated from the mainland by a small sound. . . . On the island lived an old man. . . . We drove over to visit him; for when Christmas approaches, and each of us expects so much from others, we always feel the need to reciprocate, to bring gladness to those who are in trouble. . . .

The old man was sitting up in bed eating beef stew from a little bowl when we arrived, and he was evidently glad to see us. . . .

So it is not surprising that we did not get away from the place until half past five—and on Christmas eve that means darkness. There was no moon and only one star. I discovered it because I had nothing else to do. . . .

It is delightful for a small boy to sit on a foot-muff, in a thick fur coat, nestled so closely beside his father that he cannot see the horse but only a little triangular piece of sky; and to know that his father is doing the driving, that the ice will bear, and that he is on his way home to the Christmas tree, the gifts and the warm rooms. Carefree, with no responsibility, you sit there and gaze at your little bit of sky between the high collars. . . .

"Father, do the stars move around?"

"Yes, some of them do; but what makes you ask?"

"Well, I can see a star and it is moving. When we started it stood over on my side and now it has gone right over to yours."

Father stopped the horse and asked: "Are you sure? If it has, we must have driven the wrong way."

"Yes, it has, for I have been watching it the whole time."

So we made a half turn, and in a few minutes we reached the other side; and mother, quite upset, was awaiting us, ready to serve dinner and light the Christmas tree.

On Christmas morning we took a walk with father and retraced our sleigh tracks of the evening before. They went out to the sound with its open water! We had driven straight toward it and had stopped and turned our sleigh within ten yards of it.

I remember how father picked me up and kissed me. Of course I did not know why. But I can just recall getting my face wet because father's beard was full of ice.

When you are a farmer and often scold yourself because you are too much given to looking at the stars, it is a good thing to know that in any event the habit proved useful on one occasion—even if it was long, long ago.—From "The Castle of Contentment, (Letters From a Jutland Farm)," by JAEGERMEYER PLOV. (Chicago: Willett, Clark.)

The Northland Regales

WE PAUSED ON THE HILL. The dogs panted softly, their silky ears lifted. They glanced back and whined, knowing that they were close to home.

Muffled to the chin, I still felt the cold about us. The air was crystal as glass. The silent snowfields gleamed palely under a blue winter moon. Snow was heaped as high as the small pines, and the little timid willows along the trail were bent under white burdens; the icy surfaces about us glowed with a gem-like luster. Frost shone on the dog harness and on the bristly fur.

James Henri, who wore a huge buffalo parka and a long tougue with a tassel, went forward to speak to the dogs. They stood quietly, while the musher fastened large tassels of red wool to their collars, strapped belts of silver bells to their belly bands.

Then he returned to his position by the runners, snapped his whip, cried: "Marche!" and gave the carriole a push. The air broke with a brittle sound as the dogs leaped forward.

* * *

The village lay below, in a river loop. The tall silver steeple gleamed against the frozen sky. I saw the frost-sprinkled standard of the Company folded about the tall pole above the fort. All about the walls tents were pitched, for the Indians and trappers had come in for the Christmas Regales.

The white stars flew by like little snowbirds. Doors opened and lights streamed out as the dogs dashed down the street. Children ran screaming after us: "The Christmas mail! The Christmas mail!" James Henri was poised at the back of the *carriole de maitre*, his face flushed with triumph.

With a wild jangle of bells, the carriole swerved to a halt before the fort. But James Henri made no move to lift out the mail bags. He turned toward the tall doors and waited, while the villagers milled about us.

Then there was a footfall in the hall and my father, burly, majestic and grave, with his beautiful black beard which he let grow in winter-time, came out, towering above them all.

* * *

"Factor!" James Henri cried, "I have brought the Christmas mail in on time! And I have brought you a present!" He lifted the great bear robe and helped me out of the cariole.

I was stiff from riding and inarticulate with gladness. I half-ran, half-fell, up those steps to my father's arms. He bent from his great height, folded me close to his immense chest. And I wept for joy against his heart.

I, who knew every stone and piece of wood with which the fort was builded, never loved it so much as during that ninth winter of my life. For I had been away to school for the first time and was returned.

I ran up and down stairs, through the counting-room, through the gun-room, the store-room and even into the guard-room, which was the bachelors' quarters, to see if everything was as I had left it.

* * *

The Christmas Regales begin on Christmas Eve and last until three days after the New Year. On the first night, there is a grand Assembly at the fort, when the gentlemen of the Company, the clerks, and the commissioned officers, wear formal dress and talk together before the fire, after the banquet in the great hall. And every night after that the fiddlers go from house to house, playing the reels and quadrilles, until the stars vanish in the dawning.

But at the fort, before the dance begins, there is a quiet hour when all the visiting factors, their wives and children and personal servants, gather in the Chief Factor's apartment, while he conducts a religious service. Now how the memory of the time comes haunting back to me and I hear my father's voice at evenfall: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. . . ."

* * *

At eleven, which was late for me, I was sent to bed. For a long while I lay awake, listening to the sound of the dancing below, and to the twanging of the violins. Joyously the fiddlers played, sweeping from the strings the quick, pulsing music of the Northland. Swiftly the dancers danced, weaving through the intricate quadrilles.

After a bit, the sound of the music drew itself off and I lay there, watching the magical flow of moonlight through the icy panes. From my bed I could see the snowfields, vaguely blue where the sky becomes a silver street and the moon itself like a great frosty mirror.

Perhaps I slept, perhaps I dreamed, but it was hours later that I lifted my lids and beheld a figure in the white beauty of the moonlight. "Father," I sighed, looking up through eyes glazed by the light. "There is something I must tell you. I was not brave at all, when I first went away. I wept at night."

He put his hand down and touched me, gently, very tenderly. "Your father," he said, "spent some lonely hours, too." His fingers closed over mine. "Go to sleep, my small darling. Tomorrow is Christmas." And I went down into the starless waters of slumber, wrapped close by his love.

ELMAR MACHAN

Triolet

(December Morning)

Pale crescent of a moon
Caught up there in the tree.
Your gold has fled too soon
Pale crescent of a moon.
I wonder if at noon
Your silvern form I'll see?
Pale crescent of a moon
Caught up there in the tree.

HESTER CHAMPNEY

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Strategic Tunisia: Where Allies Fight on the Ruins of the Past to Build the Future

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topographical View of Tunisia—Bizerte Area in North Africa Where General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Men Prepare to Push the Axis Into the Sea

The Axis defensive position is included inside a wide perimeter around Tunis and Bizerte which has its focal point at Tebourba. Most of the German and Italian thrusts against the American and British forces have been made near Tebourba and near Philippeville in Eastern Algeria. When the United Nations all-out offensive is finally launched it will probably come near Tebourba or between Tebourba and Philippeville. The map illustrates the relatively short sea lane that separates defending Axis forces from their supply bases in Italy. Allied air power has been concentrating attacks on Bizerte, Tunis, Gabes and other coastal points in order to interfere with the flow of sea-borne supplies.

Intimate Message: Washington

Deadlock on the Supreme Court . . . By Richard L. Strout

Four Supreme Court Judges have disqualified themselves in the famous Alcoa case so a quorum is not available to hear an appeal in an issue which has already taken a fantastically large amount of time and effort. With one vacancy in the Court and with the four disqualifications, only four judges remain to hear the Government's appeal and that isn't enough. The Aluminum Company of America is asking the high court to dismiss the whole thing from its docket, which would mean victory for the company after five years' litigation. The Justice Department is trying desperately to find some way of getting the high court to act and plans to introduce, I understand, legislation in the incoming Congress to meet the situation.

Layman Pretty Well Mystified

An irony of the matter is that if Congress back in 1903 had not tried to expedite antitrust cases by every means available, the present problem would not have arisen. Congress ordered appeals in antitrust cases, because of their great social importance, to be jumped right over intermediate Circuit Court hearings to the Supreme Court and there given preferred treatment on the calendar. Now, since the Supreme Court finds itself unable to act, and circuit courts are automatically debarred from providing that reconsideration to which litigants are supposed to be entitled, the one-man decision of Judge Francis G. Caffey in the lower District Court, may be binding.

The irony of the self-defeating congressional action, the extraordinary length and complexity of this particular case, and the self-disqualification of four Supreme Court members are, to the laymen, all about equally unusual and extraordinary. Take the length of the case, first. The Government filed action in April, 1937; court trial began June 1, 1938; trial extended over two years and two months; 155 witnesses were heard, 1,803 exhibits were filed and evidence filled 60,000 pages. Judge Caffey's opinion, when it came, took a week to read and fills 539 printed pages. That is the case which, on appeal to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court is now unable to hear.

The rights and wrongs of the particular case hardly enter into the large problem of the Court's inability to act. From time to time other instances of the same sort arise, and they have been met in various ways. The Alcoa case happens to be a very acute example of a still unsolved problem. It is left to a judge's discretion whether he will disqualify himself. When a judge has been elevated from the Justice Department, he generally disqualifies himself in a case brought by the Government. In the Alcoa case this accounts for the decision of Justices Murphy, Jackson and Reed not to sit. For good and sufficient reasons Mr. Chief Justice Stone has also disqualified himself. The result is, with a one-man vacancy, the inability to function.

Similar Situation in 1932

In the Alcoa quandary Mr. Roosevelt would naturally prefer to find someone to fill the existing Supreme Court vacancy who would not be automatically disqualified to sit in this big case. This limits his range of selection. A somewhat similiar situation existed in 1932, in connection with the packers' consent decree appeal, in which three disqualifications were recorded. President Hoover may have passed over William D. Mitchell, an outstanding candidate for the then Supreme Court vacancy, because Mr. Mitchell would have been disqualified in this case.

One proposal is to let ex-Supreme Court justices come in to break the Alcoa stalemate. Former Chief Justice Hughes is believed to be disqualified. That leaves Mr. Justice McReynolds. The recent Judicial Retirement Act permits retired justices to help out lower courts and they have been doing it occasionally, but it is uncertain whether this would permit similar action on Supreme Court appeals and, furthermore, whether Mr. McReynolds would serve, if invited.

The Government is going to oppose Alcoa's motion to get the case dismissed, by arguing that "disqualified" judges should sit, and then adding that if a quorum does not exist for an appeal, by the same token a quorum does not exist to dismiss an appeal. Furthermore, legislation will be introduced in Congress to try to take care of similiar contingencies. The proposed legislation would either permit cases to be decided by less than a quorum, or permit the President to appoint additional temporary justices, in order to eke out a quorum. Another proposal is to allow the whole thing to go to the Circuit Court (now debarred by the 1903 Act).

It is believed that the Supreme Court itself is disturbed by the Alcoa stalemate. When the Government makes its recommendation to Congress for remedial action next term, it may be able to show formal approval of whatever course is proposed by the high tribunal.

Postwar Recovery in Building Field Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Recalling that the building industry in prewar days was the biggest employer of manpower in Britain, with a pay roll of £1,400,000 and an annual turnover of £340,000,000, Mr. Thomas Howarth, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, in a speech at Bury recently, estimated that after the war 2,000,000 men would be employed, with a turnover of from £400,000,000 up to £800,000,000.

Claiming that the industry would be the greatest single factor in reconstruction of the social fabric after the war, Mr. Howarth pointed out that, for the first time, junior technical schools were taking a real interest in the building section.

Previously, most of these schools had an engineering bias, and the building trade had taken its apprentices in a haphazard manner. They were now hoping there would be a planned avenue from the junior technical school through the senior technical school, and that boys up to the age of 18 would be allowed to go to school one day a week and be relieved from their business.

The importance of training of postwar entrants to the building industry was stressed in a recent communication from the Board of Education to local education authorities.

At Bury, it was pointed out, the local authority, with the blessing of the building employers and employees, had introduced a class at the junior technical school and 25 boys would start studies there in September. Everything would be done to absorb the boys into the industry at the end of the two years full-time day education.

A resolution calling for a national plan for control of all resources of the building industry to assure speedy completion of the war building program and a firm basis for postwar reconstruction was carried unanimously.

Sands of Tunisia Historic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The topography of the Tunis-Bizerte area, where the climactical battle for North Africa is building, is as varied and as colorful as its ancient past.

In the main it is a combination of sand, short discontinuous chains of stunted mountains, rock formations, and wooded regions.

Sand, rocks and mountains are, of course, well suited to defensive warfare, and it is, in great measure, because of them that the United Nations operations against Tunis and Bizerte have proceeded with such painstaking care.

As the accompanying map clearly shows, the big problem confronting the attacking Allies is one of transport.

The principal rail and road lines funnel along the coast and come to a bottleneck, more or less, just east of Tunis. There are some desert tracks and caravan trails leading to the besieged section, but most of the land approaches from Algeria lead nowhere save to roadless wastes, desert, mountain or gravel plains without water. And the gray, silent Sahara almost reaches the Matmata Mountains, which form the western flank of the Axis defensive positions.

In this relatively small and comparatively arid area much of the history of the world has been written. Here, time and again, the ebbing tide of the past has merged with the rising flood of the present to form the coursing torrents of the future.

And now, as Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces battle the Axis on a wide perimeter centering on Tebourba, the classic drama is being re-enacted on a greater and more significant scale than ever before.

It was just a few miles east of Tunis that Scipio Africanus in B. C. 146 destroyed Rome's mighty rival, Carthage, and strewed salt upon its site.

It was here that Julius Caesar built a Roman colony to recapture much of the ancient glory of the Barcids' Capital.

It was here that Genseric the Vandal set up the seat of his African Empire.

It was here that the Arabs destroyed the handiwork of Caesar and Vandal with fine impartiality.

It was here that a Moslem city sprang up in the early Middle Ages.

It was here that Saint Louis of France led his last crusade.

It was here that American naval power freed the Mediterranean from the reign of pirates.

And it is here that the United Nations now seek to build the bridge over which hope and freedom will cross into a captive Europe.

Olympics Sign Hockey Center Who Once Played for Eveleth With Frankie Brimsek

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Yanks Have Five Catchers

Fuel for the Hot Stove League . . . Despite the departure of Buddy Rosar to the Indians, the Yankees are still far stronger in the catching department than the average big league outfit. Their backstopping roster reads: Bill Dickey, Rollie Hemsley, Ken Sears, Aaron Robinson, and Ed Kearse. Of this group, Sears is the most sought after. The son of Umpire Ziggy Sears hits the ball a country mile left-handed. Rosar, of course, was a cinch to go elsewhere after disobeying Manager Joe McCarthy last July. Boston writers thought Buddy would be with the Red Sox in 1943. He'd probably hit .350 against that Fenway Park fence and lead the league in home runs.

There is a good piece on Lefty Grove in this week's Sporting News . . . Clark Griffith has invited the Braves to share Tinker Field, Orlando, with the Senators next spring. But sharing a field with another club would wreck the Casey Stengel conditioning system. "Case" likes to work his boys twice a day . . . Bill "Chick" Sayles, formerly the property of the Red Sox, has been purchased by the Giants. The Sox found Sayles rather fast, but with almost no sense of direction. Mel Ott picked up the pitcher shortly after hearing that Hal Schumacher was applying for a commission in the Navy.

The Pittsburgh club gives a dinner annually to baseball writers, radiomen, telegraphers and Forbes Field workers. Incidentally, Pitt fans flooded Forbes Field with letters recently, blasting the Pirates for not beating Cincinnati to the Eddie Miller purchase . . . Detroit is peddling its Winston-Salem franchise in the Piedmont League . . . The Browns turned over a total of 1,024 balls to servicemen in 1942. About 900 of them were fouled into the stands at Sportsman's Park and the rest were contributed by the club . . . Connie Mack claims that Savannah, Ga., his new training site, has one of the best parks in the South.

Del Baker had a .530 winning percentage with the Tigers—356 victories and 316 defeats . . . Buying players must be a new sensation for Branch Rickey, who played a selling policy for years at St. Louis . . . The Dodgers tried to trade Joe Medwick to the Cubs . . . Ken Keltner is working in a tank factory in Milwaukee . . . Oris Hockett is a toolmaker with the Goodyear Company at Akron, Ohio . . . For the second time in its history the American League was without a triple play last season. The other time was 1933 . . . Max Lanier is playing with an independent basketball team down in North Carolina.

The Reds report at Tampa, Fla., on March 8 . . . This is the anniversary of Ford Frick, N. L. president . . . The New York and Philadelphia baseball writers will hold their annual dinners as usual this winter, but the Boston scribes may call theirs off for the duration. They will take a mail vote on the matter next week . . . The Tigers could make up a team of their men in the service: Tebbetts, catcher; Fred Hutchinson, Bob Uhle and Leslie Mueller, pitchers; Hank Greenberg at first base; Dutch Meyer or Charley Gehringer at second; Murray Franklin at third; Bill Hitchcock or Johnny Lipon at shortstop; and Pat Mullin, Walter Evers and Barney McCosky in the outfield.

An unlimited number of service men should be admitted to all Grapefruit League exhibitions next spring, if the G. L. functions . . . The Phils think that Johnny Allen, acquired recently from the Dodgers in the Rube Melton deal, may not return to baseball in 1943 . . . It's odd how many things a club can find wrong with a player just after trading him away. For example, the Reds are now blaming the decline of their 1942 pitching staff to Eddie Joost's shortstopping. Are the Reds aware that they finished last in team batting?

Whelchel Named Athletic Head Of Navy Sports

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, United States Naval Academy superintendent, announced that Capt. John E. Whelchel, Navy football coach, had been appointed Athletic Director here, effective Jan. 11, 1943.

Whelchel succeeds Capt. L. S. Perry, Athletic Director since last June, who will be ordered to a new assignment. For the time being, Whelchel will continue as head football coach, Beardall said.

Whelchel's promotion from commander's rank, which he has held for the last few years, came simultaneously with the announcement of his appointment to the directorship.

The recent football campaign was Whelchel's first as head coach here, although he had served on previous coaching staffs as an assistant. He succeeded Lieut. Col. E. E. (Swede) Larson as head coach just one year ago.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

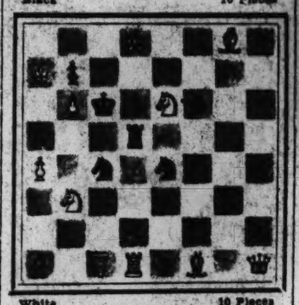
December 19, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2513

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



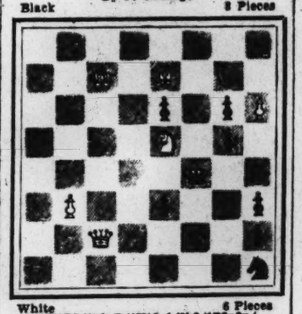
White 10 Pieces
1KB1/Bp6/1PkpKtp2/3r4/P1ktlkt1/1Kt4/-8/b1RRqb1Q

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Second Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2514

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
8/2K1B3/4p1pP/4Kt1p1/8k2/1P3p3p/-3Q4p/7k7

White to play and mate in three
(From Checkmate, March, 1903. Gamage is still composing, as the original above will attest.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2511. R-K7
No. 2512. 1. K-R7 PxP
2. Kt-Q3
1. ..... Kt any or PxKt
2. Q-Q7ch
1. ..... K-B4
2. Kt-Q3ch

No. 2505. D. Breeskin points out that Kt-Q4 and Kt-Q8 also solve. Perhaps the composer will be able to correct this.

End-Game No. 645

Black 8 Pieces

White 6 Pieces

White to play and win
(Bogoljubow-Duras, Mannheim, 1914. The latter wins quickly.)

Chess Review Sponsors Games

The Chess Review is sponsoring five games of the Reshevsky-Kashdan championship match now in progress. These games are being played at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York. The remaining games will be played Dec. 20, 24, and 27.

The players themselves, plus a few spectators, have one room, and in another, I. Horowitz with a large demonstration board conducts an open forum, discussing each move of play, and answering questions from the audience.

Commercial Chess League

An annual team championship in New York attracts teams from various business organizations in New York. This year the following are represented: Consolidated Edison, New York Times, Chase National Bank, Lummus Company, Central Hanover Bank, American Telephone, and Rockefeller Center.

Match Game

The sixth game of the Reshevsky-Kashdan match was the first draw, and the first game in which White did not win. As a matter of fact, Reshevsky seemed to get the better of the opening, and Kashdan had to play carefully to bring about a draw.

Sixth Game

Ruy Lopes

Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black	Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 B-R3	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 RxB	R-B8
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 RxR	RxRch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 K-R2	B-B7
5 Castles	B-K2	25 R-R	K-B
6 R-K	P-QKt4	26 K-Kt1	Kt-Q2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	27 Kt-B4	BxKt
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	28 PxB	RxQBP
9 B-B2	P-B4	29 RxP	RxP
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	30 R-R7	K-Kt
11 P-KR3	Castles	31 Kt-Kt5	R-Q5
12 P-QR4	B-Q2	32 KtxRP	P-B3
13 QKt-Q2	BPxP	33 P-Kt4	K-B2
14 BPxP	KR-B	34 P-Kt5	P-B4
15 RPxP	QxB	35 K-B	R-Q3
16 QxQ	RxQ	36 P-Kt6ch	RxP
17 RxKt	BxP	37 RxKtch	K-Kt
18 R-R	QR-QB	38 R-R7	KxKt
19 P-QKt3	B-B	39 RxP	Drawn
20 PxP	PxP		

Washington Game

Reuben Fine is one of the contestants in the championship tournament of the Washington Chess Divan. So far he has won five straight. Here is his game with Martin Stark.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Fine White	Stark Black	Fine White	Stark Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 B-R	B-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 P-B5	PxP
4 P-K3	Castles	23 RxP	R-Q2
5 Kt-K2	P-Q4	24 Kt-Q5	BxB
6 P-QR3	B-K2	25 RxB	Q-Q
7 Kt-Kt3	P-B4	26 P-K4	Kt-K2
8 PxBP	PxP	27 RxP	KtxKt
9 Q-B3	BxP	28 RxR	QxR
10 BxP	Kt-B3	29 PxKt	P-Kt4
11 Castles	P-QR3	30 Q-K6ch	QxQ
12 P-Kt4	B-Kt3	31 PxQ	K-B
13 B-Kt3	Q-B2	32 P-QR4	B-B3
14 B-Kt3	Kt-K4	33 R-Bch	K-K
15 Q-K2	R-Q	34 R-B7	R-Q
16 QKt-K4	KtxKt	35 RxKtP	R-Q8
17 KtxKt	B-Q2	36 R-B3	R-Q7
18 QR-B	B-QB3	37 BxP	Resigns
19 Kt-B3	Q-K1		

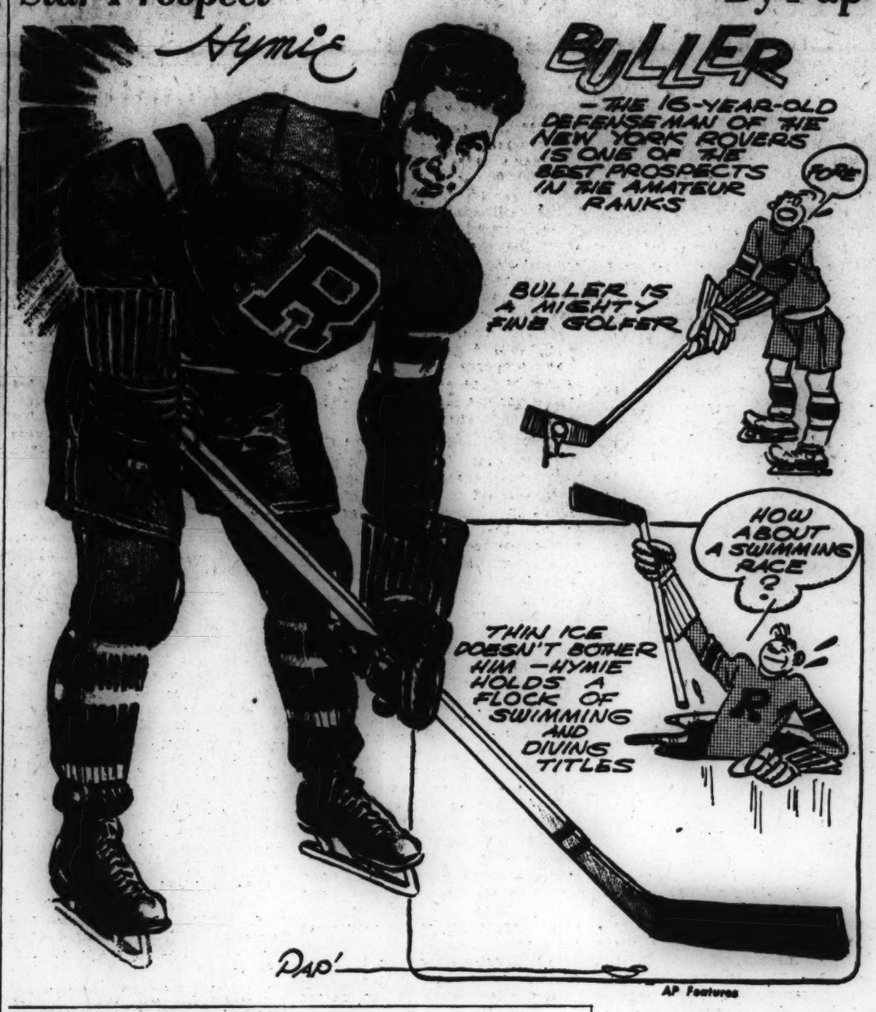
State Travelers

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Michigan State College football teams have played representative schedules in the last 10 years. The Spartans have engaged 25 different opponents from all sections of the country. Coach Charley Bachman's teams have appeared at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia on the Eastern Seaboard, at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Spokane in the Far West, and at Miami in the South. Over the period, the Spartans have won 52, lost 26, and tied 8 games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	5	2	24	70	57
Toronto	10	7	1	21	89	54
Detroit	7	5	5	19	61	51
Chicago	8	6	3	19	62	59
Montreal	5	11	2	12	54	82
New York	4	11	1	9	53	88

Star Prospect —By Pap'


Hymie
BULLER
—THE 16-YEAR-OLD DEFENSEMAN OF THE NEW YORK ROVERS IS ONE OF THE BEST PROSPECTS IN THE AMATEUR RANKS
BULLER IS A MIGHTY FINE GOLFER
HOW ABOUT A SWIMMING RACE?
THIN ICE DOESN'T BOTHER HIM—HYMIE HOLDS A FLOCK OF SWIMMING AND DIVING TITLES
PAP'

AP Features

Hymie Buller, defenseman of the New York Rovers, farm team of the New York Rangers, may be the answer to Lester Patrick's prayers for a good defenseman one of these days.

Hymie is only 16, weighs 180 pounds, and is one inch short of the six-foot mark. He is exceptionally fast, a hard body-checker, and has plenty of hockey intuition. He is one of those rare athletes who have color. You can't help but spot him on the ice. His faculty of being in the right position at the right time indicates his hockey sense.

Buller was born in Montreal. He lives with his parents in Saskatoon, Sask. Next to hockey, swimming is his favorite sport and he holds four provincial titles, being the champion in the junior division at 50-yards freestyle, 50-yards breaststroke, 100-yards breaststroke, and all-round diving.

Manager Lester Patrick and Coach Frank Boucher think Buller is ready right now for the National League, but they would like to see him get a full year's seasoning with the Rovers.

Highlights of Northern California Grid Season

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Some highlights of the 1942 Northern California football season:

Most successful debut: Willie Steele, the 1942 National A. A. U. junior broad jump champion, did not go out for football at high school nor at San Jose State until his sophomore year. Then during scrimmage practice he showed Coach Hartranft something that impelled him to put the young Negro in the lineup against the University of San Francisco. On his first play he cleverly caught a pass, eluded three opponents and raced 37 yards to a touchdown. In his second game he took a short pass and ran 70 yards to a touchdown.

The rebuke courteous: After the University of Southern California's unexpected victory over the University of Washington the team (according to head coach Jeff Cravath) refused to take any coaching all week and came here to San Francisco feeling sure of any easy triumph over Stanford. To their complete surprise (and that of practically all of the spectators) the Stanford boys were victorious 14 to 6. After the game Cravath went into the U. S. C. dressing room and addressing his humiliated players said: "Gentlemen, we live and learn," and then walked over to the Stanford dressing room to congratulate Marchie Schwartz.

Unusual Play

Most unusual scoring play: During the U. S. C.-Stanford game Mickey McCardle of U. S. C. faded back to his own 30-yard line to throw a pass, but was rushed by Hank Norberg who had broken through the Trojan line. While Norberg was trying to stop McCardle from passing, Stanford's star guard, Charley Taylor, took the ball out of the U. S. C. boy's hands and headed for the goal line. Desperately, McCardle tried to stop the touchdown-bound Indian, but only succeeded in bringing him down well over the goal line. Thus after three years of splendid work in Stanford's forward wall, Taylor realized the ambition of every linesman—to "steal" the ball and score a touchdown.

Greatest display of ball carrying: Marion Motley of the University of Nevada in 1941 intercepted a pass behind his goal line and ran 101 yards to a touchdown. When he came here to Kezar Stadium this season to play for his school against the University of San Francisco, the spectators were watching him closely to see if he would repeat that brilliant performance. Just as if it had been planned Motley intercepted a pass on his own five-yard line near the end of the second quarter. Quickly he dodged past his immediate opponents and reached the open at the 50-yard line and then unleashed a burst of speed that was surprising for a man weighing over 200 pounds. By this time everyone in the stadium was on his feet and to the sustained cheering of the crowd he crossed the goal line standing up. Called on to make the try for the extra point he calmly made the conversion.

A Sportsman

Good sportsmanship: English-born Tom Roberts was brought to this city as a boy and eventually followed the lead of his uncle Harry and played soccer instead of cricket. The youngster quickly became one of the stars of the San Francisco Bay region and is still one of the best. In a game against the Royal Navy his side was behind when the referee awarded a penalty kick and Roberts was called upon to make the try. However, thinking that the infringement did not warrant such an extreme penalty and although it deprived his side of a possible tie he deliberately kicked the ball wide of the goal posts and the Royal Navy won 1-to-1. Roberts's sportsmanlike action won him warm commendation as it showed that he would rather his side went down to defeat than earn a tie by what he considered a mistake on the part of the referee.

Successful consecutive long runs: With the score 0-to-0 in the Santa Clara-St. Mary's game, Bill Prentice of the Santa Clarans took the ball on his own 14-yard line from quarterback Jess Freitas, went around left end and, evading three opponents, sped all the way to a touchdown, a thrilling run of 86 yards. After the conversion, Santa Clara kicked off and on the very first play Jack Verutti of St. Mary's, from his own 38-yard line, broke through and to the roar of almost 37,000 spectators went diagonally down the field to a touchdown. Asked by Bruce Lee of the Chronicle what were his thoughts as he sprinted down the field, young Prentice of Santa Clara said—"When I got into the clear I thought of my dad in the stands, probably blocking the customers near him into the next section of seats, helping me to score." To make the story complete it is necessary to add that Prentice Sr. was one of St. Mary's best baseball players of his day and therefore he had been cheering on his son against his own alma mater.

Coach's most embarrassing moment: When Herbert Comstock of Corning High joined the armed forces of the United States there was no male member of the faculty able to take his place. Finally, Mrs. Pauline Foster of the girls' physical education department volunteered for the task and in her first game her squad beat Orland High 14-to-0. This brought great joy to Corning but not to Al Nichelini, who was in charge of the Orland boys. "I'll never live it down," said the former St. Mary's College star. "The sooner the United States Army comes and gets me the better."

H. Archie Richardson

Events Tonight

Hockey

The Eastern Massachusetts League games at Boston Arena, 7 p. m.

New York Rovers vs. Boston Olympics at Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Outstanding Athlete

NEW YORK (AP)—Greg Rice, star two-miler of the New York A. C., who stretched his winning streak to 55 races during the year and retained his national A. A. U. indoor and outdoor titles, has been given the Metropolitan A. A. U. medal as the district's outstanding athlete of 1942.

Younger Caddies

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Louisiana boys as young as 12 years may now be golf caddies outside school hours. An amendment to that effect has been made in the Louisiana child labor law on prompting by golf club officials.

Real Teamwork

UNIVERSITY, Miss. (AP)—The captain and the majorette are happily married, thank you. The captain in this case being Dan Wood of the University of Mississippi football team. The majorette was the one who twirled the baton in front of the Rebel band, the former Violet Mulvenna.

Newcomer to Start Tonight Against Rovers at Garden

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A player who grew up and played hockey in Eveleth, Minn., with the Boston Bruins' Frankie Brimsek will be presented to Boston Olympic fans tonight as the local amateurs face off against New York Rovers in an Eastern League game at the Garden. The 'Pics are also due to play at the Garden tomorrow afternoon with the Phila-

This newcomer to the Olympics' fold, Ken Lundberg, only arrived in Boston yesterday—his first trip to the Hub in his life—and will be appearing in a game for the first time this season, but if his past performances are any criterion, he should prove of immense value to the Boston cause when he gets his hockey legs back.

Street Hockey

Ken began his hockey in much the same way as the other boys who have come from Eveleth—playing hockey in the street. He progressed to the high school team the same as Brimsek, Johnny Mariucci and others who have come from this small Minnesota town, and the story of his career closely follows theirs with the exception that as yet he has not turned professional.

He played on the Eveleth Junior College outfit which won the national amateur championship of this country in 1934, but which in so doing provided hockey with one of its oddest situations. The Eveleth team was down six goals to nothing in the final game against St. Cloud Teachers, who had Brimsek in goal. The final score of the game, however, found Eveleth 8 and St. Cloud still 6. That sounds like an indictment of Brimmie's ability at that time, but truth to tell the St. Cloud team had just six men who had to stay on the ice all the time. This was one of the few times, if not the only time, that a finalist for a national championship has had only six players.

Finalist Again

The following year Lundberg's team went to the national amateur final again, this time losing to the Baby Ruths of Chicago. Last season he was with Akron in the Michigan-Ontario League, where he was leading scorer of the Clippers and sixth among the league's marksmen. The M-O League, a five-team circuit, has been disbanded for the duration, and until he came here Ken was working in Akron. He kept in shape skating at "Iceland," Akron's indoor rink.

Lundberg is a 175-pound center-ice man, and probably will see service on a line to be picked from among Freddie Maloon, Don Mellor, Ed Reed, and Bill Meloche, a Montreal boy who was due to be in Boston in time for tonight's game.

Another Newcomer

Meloche, another newcomer, played for Verdun Maple Leafs last winter. Previously, in 1938, he played for Cornwall Flyers, coached by Don Penniston. This team went to the final round of the Allan Cup play-downs, only to lose out to Trail Smoke Eaters. Harvey and Craig McClelland, incidentally, also were on this Cornwall team. Meloche was recommended to Coach Hago Harrington by Des Smith, former Bruin who is now in the Canadian Army and who came to Boston last week end with the Army team which twice set down the Olympics.

Coach Harrington will also unveil another newcomer to Boston in Dick Bullins of Melrose, although Dick has played one game on the road. Bullins started to practice with the 'Pics before the season opened, but broke his collar-bone and has just returned to action. He played in Philadelphia Wednesday night as the 'Pics and Falcons skated to a 3-all tie, and will probably see service at defense with Norm Walker.

Same Lines

Although Hago has not quite made up his mind just how he is going to use all the forwards at his finger-tips, it is not likely that he will break up his two regular lines of Rousseau, Chaisson, and Harvey McClelland, and Schmidt, Bauer, and Jeremiah. Ty Anderson and Red Anderson will be the starting defense, with Harvey's brother, Craig, in goal.

New York Rovers are currently leading the Eastern League, with Coast Guard second, and Philadelphia and Boston tied for third. The 'Pics have won three of five games this season from the Rovers, and have broken even with the Falcons, winning two, losing two, and tying one.

Few Ideas About Sports And Duration Incidents

NEW YORK (AP)—It's just an idea:

That colleges boldly announcing their basketball teams are starting on annual cross-country barnstorming tours are just asking for further rigid restrictions on athletic travel.

That rules meetings in all sports should be called off for the duration so that when the boys get back they can resume playing the games just where they left off, without having to bone up on a new code.

That it's going to be tough for intercollegiate football to get back some colleges that have dropped it, as educators who oppose it will point out that the schools have managed to struggle along and cram knowledge into knobby noggins without benefit of the Saturday afternoon violence.

Offer Coupons

That there has been an unusual hush surrounding the sale of the Phils, indicating the National League may have to take the club over after all. (Maybe they should offer coupons with the purchase, or a set of dishes.)

That if one man were named to speak for all branches of the Government in its relations with sports it would clarify things considerably, and sports would know just where they stand. As it is sports have to get rulings from Manpower, Transportation and other alphabetical directors separately, and then don't know just what's what.

That the A. A. U. and U. S. L. T. A. are taking a lot for granted in announcing a business-as-usual program next year.

Advance Alibi

That Branch Rickey really put Sam Breadon on the spot in saying that the Cardinals had nothing to worry about the next five years. And he fenced himself in with a nice advance alibi in saying it would take five years to rebuild the Dodgers, a club that won only 104 games this year.

That, considering the difficulties of selection because of a daffy season, the bowl committees did a pretty good job of lining up their games. And for those who criticize a team because it was defeated, it might be pointed out the Phils beat the Cardinals once in awhile.

That colleges have been the least co-operative, both in contributing to war charities and in helping ease the transportation problem. The schools made no effort to discourage attendance at their football games when they knew that huge crowds meant many customers were coming from a distance.

Splitting Majors

That if the idea of splitting the major leagues into eastern and western divisions were carried through it might be funny to have a World Series between two American League or two National League clubs.

That the clubs which made money last season have a chance to show their sportsmanship by voluntarily boosting the salaries of deserving players who, because of fear of public opinion, will be unwilling to come out in the open with demands for more money.

That right now the only thing that appears certain to last for the duration is the war.

Sports Around the Hub

Mary Simpson With Ice Show

Even such shows as the Ice Capades, which open at the Boston Garden next Thursday night, have been hit by the war requirements. Many of the men performers in the cast have been drawn into the armed service, but the severity will not be noticed. New talent has been scouted and trained and the "show goes on."

In town in advance of the entire show are several local skaters who joined up this season, including Mary Simpson, skating instructress at the Boston Arena last year. Miss Simpson, an excellent teacher, has been working daily with the youngsters and of the many now in the show, 14 came from St. Paul alone.

If at first you do not succeed, try, try again, says Yank Boyd. This right winger has again joined the Bruins and will play in Toronto against the Leafs tonight to fill in for the injured Herb Cain. Boyd has played with the old Boston Tigers, Bruins, Philadelphia, New Haven, Indianapolis, Detroit and recently returned to amateur hockey.

Although Paul Guibord, former Olympic hockey player, did not win the New England tennis championship this season, he was ranked No. 1 by the selection committee, based on his general good play. Albert Stitt of Wellesley, who defeated Guibold in the State final, jumped from five to two in the ranking.

Briefs: The Big Three looked good in hockey until last night when the Boston College Eagles hauled down the colors of the Princeton Tigers by the score of 8-2 at the Garden . . . Local basketball took a drubbing last night, Vermont trimming Tufts, 69-62, and Maine beating Northeastern, 65-44 . . . Harvard soccer received little attention this fall, but Bill Gifford won the inside left post on the all-eastern all-star team.

While the rest of us consider the heating problem, the Boston College football players are enjoying Florida weather . . . The Eagles have much time to make up since their opponent, Alabama, could be ready for kick-off tomorrow . . . Not many cities in the United States can boast of 12 different schoolboy hockey games in one day . . . The Garden and Arena each housed four this afternoon and there are four more at the Arena tonight.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Charley Gehringer, Detroit Tigers second baseman, signed contract for 1940 season.

Five Years Ago

National Football League announced season attendance as 1,176,476, topping all previous records.

Orange Bowl Game

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—There'll be an Orange Bowl football game New Year's Day, gasoline or no gasoline. Orange Bowl President Oscar E. Dooly, Jr., pointed out that the Roddy Burdine stadium, where Boston College will play Alabama, is within walking distance of downtown Miami.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Merry Christmas

to everyone . . . with the sincere wish that during 1943 this troubled world may readjust itself, and that once more peoples may live with love in their hearts for their fellow man.

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AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

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Commerce and Finance

Biggest Corn Crop, Second Largest Wheat Crop Now in Sight

Business and Industry

Chain Store Sales Well Above 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The monthly survey of chain store sales just released by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. indicates that in the month of November the volume of retail business of this type continued at a level substantially above that of the corresponding month of last year. The survey analyzes the published sales reports of 34 leading companies, representative of different branches of the industry. The aggregate sales volume of this group of companies during November 1942 was $456,964,979, an increase of 9.7 per cent over the volume reported by the identical companies in November 1941.

This percentage increase was not as great as that reported in immediately preceding months. In October, for example, aggregate sales were 15.5 per cent above those in October 1941. This year, however, the month of November included only four Saturdays, while last year there were five Saturdays in the month. Saturday is, by far, the most important shopping day of the week. In the opinion of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike this difference in the make-up of the month in the two years entirely explains the apparent slowing up of the rate of gain in sales over last year, and the figures as reported indicate that the retail demand for merchandise on the part of consumers is still growing.

The survey further analyzes the reported figures by types of business. Each group showed substantial gains for the month with the exception of mail order chains, whose volume, in the aggregate, was slightly below that of a year ago. The greatest gain, 19.7 per cent, was shown by the grocery store group, but this was in part explained by the fact that companies in this group make a practice of reporting for periods of four weeks, rather than exact months, so that they did not have the comparative handicap of one less Saturday to overcome. Drug chains reported a comparative gain of 19.0 per cent, variety chains gained 17.5 per cent, and shoe chains 14.2 per cent. In the apparel field, stores selling primarily women's wear reported large gains but men's wear chains failed to equal last year's records.

Total sales of the 34 companies for the cumulative period of 11 months through November of this year, aggregated nearly $4,500,000,000 and were 13 per cent in excess of the volume in the same period of last year. In the 11 months' period, as in the month of November alone, the mail-order group was the only one to show a decrease from last year's figures, while the grocery group, with an increase of 25 per cent, showed the largest margin of gain.

A summary of the analysis follows:

	Nov., 1942	Nov., 1941
Variety	$162,627,296	$138,461,001
Mail Order	162,025,798	165,871,936
Grocery	97,071,428	81,120,184
Apparel	13,914,052	12,998,646
Drug	12,235,152	10,277,901
Shoe	9,091,253	7,963,070
	$456,964,979	$416,692,732
	11 Mos. 1942	11 Mos. 1941
Variety	$1,493,139,203	$1,222,478,585
Mail Order	1,489,550,893	1,530,089,947
Grocery	1,095,267,272	872,499,488
Apparel	135,788,281	114,127,365
Drug	126,263,731	108,227,645
Shoe	104,270,242	84,425,668
	$4,444,279,622	$3,931,848,698

U. S. Foil Pays $7 on Arrears

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Foil Co. announced a dividend of $7 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock would be paid Jan. 4 to stockholders of record Dec. 28. It will be the first payment on the stock since 1938. Financial records showed arrearage on the preferred stock amounted to $22.75 a share on Dec. 31, 1941.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

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Chain Store Head

Roy G. Clark

Elected President of the Piggly Wiggly Corporation, succeeding the late Albert H. Merrill of Cincinnati. Mr. Clark has served as vice-president and general manager of the organization for 10 years. The company has stores in 43 states, Hawaii, Alaska and Mexico.

Ward Signs C. I. O. Contract on Order From the President

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. said last night that it had complied with President Roosevelt's second order that it accept a War Labor Board's ruling and sign a C. I. O. union contract embodying the union security issue.

In a statement, the company said it "executed the document under duress and only because the President as Commander in Chief in time of war, expressly so ordered." The signed contract, however, did not contain a duress clause.

The mail order house twice had rejected WLB rulings and both times the dispute was referred for action to the President, who upheld the board's decision. The WLB first ordered that the company sign a collective bargaining contract which contained a maintenance of membership clause, but the company said it would comply only if ordered by Mr. Roosevelt.

After the President's first order the company refused to sign the contract unless it contained a statement that it signed under duress. The WLB refused to allow inclusion of the duress clause in the agreement and the company said it would sign only if so directed by the President. Mr. Roosevelt last Saturday directed the company to "comply without further delay" with the WLB's ruling.

The contract between the company and the union, the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, affects 6,800 Chicago employees and is to be operative for one year. The new agreement also granted the employees a 5 cents an hour increase. The maintenance of membership clause, to which the company objected, gives company employees who are union members 15 days in which to resign, and if they do not, they are considered bound to continue their union membership for the duration of the contract.

Individual Savings In 1942 Are Placed At $26,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that individual savings in 1942 would amount to $26,000,000,000, a new record.

The record savings was attributed by the department's survey of current business mainly to the sharp rise in incomes, curtailment of durable goods purchases and price ceilings.

Individual savings last year were estimated at $12,900,000,000 and in 1940 at $7,400,000,000.

Higher Ceiling Seen Key to Latin Rubber

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Eduardo Lopez, former president of the Colombian Chamber of Deputies, said his country could ship 30,000 to 40,000 tons of crude rubber to the United States annually if this country would raise its ceiling prices.

Mr. Lopez, here to arrange an air cargo route from interior Colombia to South American ports, spoke at a Pan-American luncheon.

He said the United States probably could get 300,000 to 400,000 tons of crude rubber a year from South America, but not at the current ceiling price of 35 cents a pound.

"We have to get $1 a pound," he said, "because of the high cost of obtaining it from the jungles."

Mr. Lopez is a brother of Colombia's President.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED $1 to $4000

Statemen of bank's condition sent by request.

BANK BY MAIL

WARREN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK PEABODY, MASS.

Recuperating Railroads Face Cry for Rate Cuts, Wage Rises

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The situation of the railroads at the present time is a most interesting one. After a long period in which the rail carriers were regarded as a sort of poor relation by the newer forms of transportation, struggling rather ineffectively to get out of the slough of debt, almost desperately seeking to modernize equipment and service to prevent alienation of goodwill and heavier deficits, they have emerged (that is, the solvent ones) as special kinds of 'war babies.'

Rail earnings, due to record traffic and higher rates, have pushed steadily upward despite rising costs, and now, that their improved position pushes their collective head above others in the corporate crowd, they are regarded as fair game for higher wage demands by labor on the one hand and for lower rates by government agencies on the other. Upon the outcome of these actions will depend in considerable degree the ability of railroads to continue the process of physical and financial rehabilitation now so well under way, and which it had been hoped would bolster them in a measure for the expected decline in business in the postwar era.

Another Forgotten Man

The holder of rail issues can hardly be blamed for considering himself as a sort of forgotten man. For years he has had no returns or in instances what amount merely to token payments. While he may be regarded as the victim of the errors of past management or of the inevitable results that follow the intense rivalry of competing transportation agencies, he has nevertheless felt that there was legitimate justification for expecting a turn in the tide. This hope began to bear some fruit in the late 30s and now under the spur of war necessity, the railroads have outdone themselves.

They have met the tests of extraordinary demand by breaking all records for efficiency; they are handling unprecedented traffic loads with much less equipment, have created new facilities for the special needs of the war and have eliminated waste and cross-hauling.

With their equipment taxed to the utmost, and just when they were beginning after a decade of rail depression to achieve some earning power, up rise the twin threats of wage rises and rate cuts. Before the roads could actually put substantial fat on their bones, they face the paring knives of labor and government. Is it any wonder that many who own railroad securities feel bitter about their dwindling chances of getting even a moderate return on their money.

Higher Net Brings Wage Demand

In the first 10 months of this year, Class I railroads showed a net income of about $708,000,000 after interest which compares with $413,000,000 in the like period in 1941. The 30 per cent increase in pay which five railroad unions are now asking would amount to between $275,000,000 and $300,000,000 a year, while the increase being demanded by the 15 non-operating railroad unions total about $450,000,000; or an aggregate increase of well over $700,000,000.

This demand by the unions is based apparently on the plea of increased responsibility and hazard assumed by operating trainmen and is motivated also by comparison with higher wages in industrial plants. Both the five brotherhoods and the 15 non-operating unions received pay increases in September, 1941, the former 9½ cents an hour and the latter 10 cents, together with paid vacations.

Last year's pay boost of about $330,000,000 annually was presumed to be offset partially by 4½ per cent freight and 8 per cent passenger rate increases allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rate increases did not meet the pay advance last year, and according to the Association of American Railroads, fail by $150,000,000 to meet added rail costs this year. Moreover, the roads declare that voluntary reductions in rates this year on rubber, sugar, ammunition, oil and cuts in service men's fares amount to over $225,000,000, as their contribution to the war effort.

The railroads appear to be arguing on sound premises when they assert that the demand by the OPA and the Department of Agriculture for a cancellation of the rate increases previously granted do not rest on law or equity since the roads are not even now earning as much as a 6 per cent return on their property and lower rates cannot be ordered by the ICC unless under the law they are found to be "unreasonable."

Based on Inflation Argument

The request for lower rates is based on the argument that such rates will aid in the anti-inflation campaign. The Federal agencies declare that rail revenues have now expanded to the point where satisfactory earnings can be maintained without the help of the February and March rate increases. This argument overlooks the voluntary rate reductions already made and more particularly ignores the probability that the present record-breaking traffic is abnormal and temporary.

The ICC has taken the position right along in its reorganization cases that the current big upturn in income is temporary. Moreover, the OPA also overlooks the decade of very lean earning power suffered by the carriers. The roads are justified in expecting that they will be able to put by some reserves for the days ahead when war-induced traffic falls off and the equipment now being worn out at an unprecedented pace must be replaced.

The interstate Commorce Commission could hardly have anticipated that, while it had before it a plea for rate cuts, it would also have to bear in mind, without having jurisdiction, that the unions were going to call for wage increases which if achieved in full would cost the roads over $700,000,000. Now the ICC can hardly be in a position to determine what the rates should be without knowing what the cost factors are to be, and wages are the vital factor in railroad costs. Hence some action would have to be taken on the wage question before the Commission could rule equitably on the reasonableness of rates.

The Why of Low Security Prices

Of course, the ICC can hold hearings and make a study of the rate structure regardless of pending wage problems, but its rulings could hardly be other than tentative or conditional in view of the uncertainty over wages. As it is, the holiday season makes it likely that hearings will not be called until some time after the first of the year, and rate analysis might require a couple of months. By then the pay question may have been settled.

Regardless of whether the postwar period is or is not to be a trying one for the railroads, the low prices of their securities excite wonder as well as dismay among holders. Brokerage circles point to situations where the market price of a stock is less than the share earnings on that stock for 12 months; they show that the tax position of the roads is better than that of industrials; that they are cutting down indebtedness and reducing fixed charges, that they have no inventory question, that traffic is at record levels with no diminution in sight, and that even in the postwar period dammed-up consumer demand may keep volume at high levels.

The answer to low rail security prices must be then not any immediate prospects of lower business, but the realization that dividend returns will be modest indeed while debt reduction is taking place, that rates are fixed but costs are tending up, that wage demands rise with earnings, and that competition with other forms of transportation will sharpen. However, if rates hold at present levels and the wage question is settled by compromise, the favorable appear to outweigh the unfavorable factors.

Bamboo-Reinforced Concrete Beams Prove Satisfactory in Experiments

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP)—Concrete beams reinforced with ordinary bamboo cane are being produced in experiments at Clemson College here.

"Preliminary tests have been very satisfactory," says Prof. Howard E. Glenn, who is directing the experiments. "It is entirely possible that bamboo can replace steel entirely for this particular job."

The first run tests showed bamboo-reinforced beams withstood a tensile load resistance of 20,000 pounds per square inch. The tensile strength of steel reinforced beams is about 70,000 pounds.

"Further experimentation with the amount of bamboo to use and exactly where to place it may produce a beam equally strong as one reinforced with steel," Professor Glen said.

"Steel is certainly needed for enough things right now and very likely will be as much in demand for other things after the war."

Former WPB Chief of Used Tools Enters Guilty Plea

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mr. Robert B. Rhoads, former chief of the available used tools branch of the War Production Board, entered a plea of guilty in district court to charges of conspiring to violate the War Powers Act by preventing critically needed machine tools from being allocated to war contractors.

Justice Bolitha J. Laws released Mr. Rhoads under $10,000 bond, pending sentencing.

Mr. Rhoads was indicted August 31 with four others who have pleaded innocent. They are: Mr. Ralph Lamont Glaser of New Haven, Conn., former assistant chief of the used tools branch; Mr. Louis E. Emerman, president of a Chicago machine tool firm; Mr. Clarence J. O'Brien and Mr. Frank L. O'Brien, Jr., of the O'Brien Machinery Company, Philadelphia.

Wheat Output Second Largest Crop on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department's final estimates of this year's farm crops placed production of wheat at 981,327,000 bushels, the second largest crop on record, and corn at 3,175,154,000 bushels, the largest crop ever grown.

Wheat production indicated a month ago was 984,046,000 bushels. The 1941 crop was 943,127,000 bushels and the 1930-39 ten-year average production was 745,575,000 bushels.

The forecast of the corn crop a month ago was 3,185,141,000 bushels. Production was 2,677,517,000 bushels last year, and the 10-year average production was 2,307,452,000 bushels.

Winter wheat production is 703,253,000 bushels, compared with 697,708,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 670,709,000 bushels produced last year, and 570,001,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

The spring wheat crop is 278,074,000 bushels, compared with 286,338,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 272,418,000 bushels last year and 175,574,000 bushels, the ten-year average.

Durum wheat production is 44,660,000 bushels, compared with 43,546,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 41,653,000 bushels produced last year, and 27,297,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

Potato production this year is 371,150,000 bushels, compared with 379,624,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 355,602,000 bushels last year, and 370,045,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

Final production estimates of other crops, with comparative figures giving last year's production and the 10-year average production, follow:

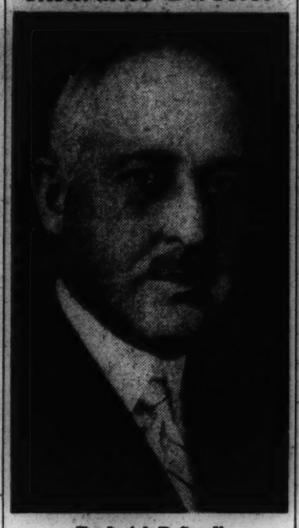
Oats 1,358,730,000 bushels, compared with 1,180,863,000 last year, and 1,016,061,000, the ten-year average; barley 426 150,000 bu.; 363,082,000 and 226,460,000; rye 57,341,000 bu.; 46,364,000 and 37,870,000; buckwheat 6,667,000 bu.; 6,038,000 and 7,385,000; flaxseed 40,660 000 bu.; 32,285,000 and 11,252,000; rice 68,363,000 bu.; 51,323,000 and 45,712,000; grain sorghums 107,345,000 bu.; 111,784,000 and 52,747,000; cotton, lint 12,982,000 bales; 10,744,000 and 13,346,000; cottonseed 5,790,000 tons; 4,788,000 and 5,890,000; hay (all) 105,328,000 tons; 94,238,000 and 78,733,000; beans (dry edible) 19,608,000 bags of 100 lbs.; 18,503,000 and 13,840,000; peas (dry field) 7,160,000 bags of 100 lbs.; 3,700,000 and 2,471,000; soybeans for beans 209,859,000; 105,587,000 and 36,385,000; peanuts 2,504,440,000 lbs.; 1,478,845,000 and 1,067,438,000; sweet potatoes 65,386,000 bu.; 62,144,000 and 72,206,000; tobacco 1,415,188,000 lbs.; 1,162,385,000 and 1,398,795,000; sugar cane 6,487,000 tons; 5,471,000 and 4,738,000; sugar beets 11,927,000 tons; 10,311,000 and 9,284,000; hops 34,896,000 pounds; 40,380,000 and 34,655,000; apples 127,655,000 bu.; 120,250,000 and 123,823,000; peaches 85,345,000 bu.; 74,364,000 and 84,706,000; pears 31,212,000 bu.; 29,530,000 and 27,253,000; grapes 2,532,000 tons; 2,728,000 and 2,246,000; pecans 78,100,000 lbs.; 121,488,000 and 81,166,000.

Excess Reserves Drop $160,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable reserves of federal reserve member banks dropped $160,000,000 during the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $2,640,000,000 on Wednesday

During the week, the banks decreased their holdings of government securities by $9,000,000. Bond holdings increased $56,000,000 and certificates $31,000,000, while notes decreased $31,000,000 and bills $65,000,000.

Insurance Director



Frederick P. Small

President of the American Express Company, elected a director of the Continental Insurance Company of New York.

Drop of 4,464 Tons In Newsprint Use By U. S. Publishers

MONTREAL (CP)—Total apparent newsprint consumption of all United States publishers in November was 347,468 tons, off 4,464 tons, or 1.3 per cent lower than in the like 1941 month, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Cumulative decrease for the first 11 months of 1942 over 1941 was 3.4 per cent. Total apparent stocks at the end of November were 715,363 tons, a decrease of 27,784 tons compared with 512,693 and 477,734 for November, 1941, and November, 1940, respectively.

Canadian shipments during the first 11 months represented 71 per cent of total U. S. supply, compared with 69 per cent in the same period last year. Shipments from U. S. mills amounted to 23 per cent of the aggregate, against 26 per cent a year ago, while Newfoundland's share was 6 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in 1941.

Department Store Sales Rise 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 16 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week, such sales were 10 per cent greater than in a similar period in 1941, while in the four weeks ended Dec. 12 they totalled 13 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

All federal reserve districts reported sales increases last week as follows:

Boston, 13; New York, 10; Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 15; Richmond, 11; Atlanta, 20; Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 15; Kansas City, 25; Dallas, 30; San Francisco, 44.

Chicago Printing Trade Union Dispute Goes Before the WLB

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Printing trade union leaders agreed yesterday to take the brakes off work on Time and Life magazines with the understanding that the War Labor Board would dig into the long-standing dispute between the unions and the big open shop printing plant of R. H. Donnelley & Sons, Chicago.

No stoppage occurred at the Donnelley plant but the unions' dispute with that concern was the basis of a stop-work order recently at Cuneo Press and other union shops in Chicago and Philadelphia. The unions claimed, and the employers denied, that these plants were being used temporarily to handle Donnelley's excess work for the two magazines and others, including catalog printing for Montgomery Ward. Some of the magazine work is done at Donnelley's, which employs more than 5,000 persons.

Before Board

The Donnelley case reached the board formally yesterday in a certification from the Secretary of Labor. It cited no specific issues but carried this memorandum: "Through the efforts of the conciliation service, the representatives of both parties met in joint conference. It seems that for over 25 years the printing trades unions have been endeavoring, without success, to cause the company to meet with representatives of the unions with a view to bargaining on practically all issues affecting the printing trades industry. A commissioner of conciliation as well as efforts of a special panel of conciliation service have not been successful to bring the parties into agreement for bargaining purposes."

The board announced that a tripartite panel would be set up as soon as possible and the parties called to Washington for hearings.

C. M. Baker, President of the International Typographical Union (independent), told the board that the unions would settle the dispute with their employers under the terms of existing agreements, which provide for mediation and arbitration.

Strike Issue

First indication that the board might go into the dispute was seen at a hearing Thursday when Wayne L. Morse, a public member, clashed with union representatives over the question whether the stoppage was a strike.

Said Mr. Morse: "Any strike of any kind does not help in the successful prosecution of the war."

A union spokesman asked Mr. Morse whether he held the same opinion on lockouts, and Mr. Morse replied, "Yes, sir."

The unions argued that they have been locked out at Donnelley's since 1905 and that the plant has "put up the bars in perpetuity" against union craftsmen. They asked the board to bring in Donnelley's representatives.

Impossible to Meet All OPA Regulations, Declare U. S. Grocers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for the nation's organized wholesale grocers told the House Small Business Committee it was a "physical impossibility" for many small operators to comply with all regulations and orders issued by the Office of Price Administration and other federal agencies.

One of them, Alfred Dorman, Statesboro, Ga., representing the United States Wholesale Grocers Association, told the committee "we don't have lawyers enough" to figure out the various forms.

W. A. Page, Jr., Richmond, Va., gave the committee a summation of 269 OPA rulings, amendments and supplements he said the average wholesaler must comply with, and added that it was "a physical impossibility" for many of them to do it because of the cost involved and the shortage of workers.

Some of the regulations, he complained, have as many as 500 items to be filled out, and frequently the rulings are changed before the original order can be interpreted. Most of the forms, he explained, must be filled monthly.

"It's heaping up into a pile that you cannot handle," he commented.

New Chemical Fireproofs Cloth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—Cloth becomes noninflammable when treated with a new chemical, ammonium sulamate, developed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. According to the company, the chemical does not change the appearance or texture of cloth on which it is used.

Lincoln Building & Loan Ass'n

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INVESTORS EVERYWHERE ARE PLACING THEIR FUNDS IN LINCOLN BUILDING & LOAN ASS'N

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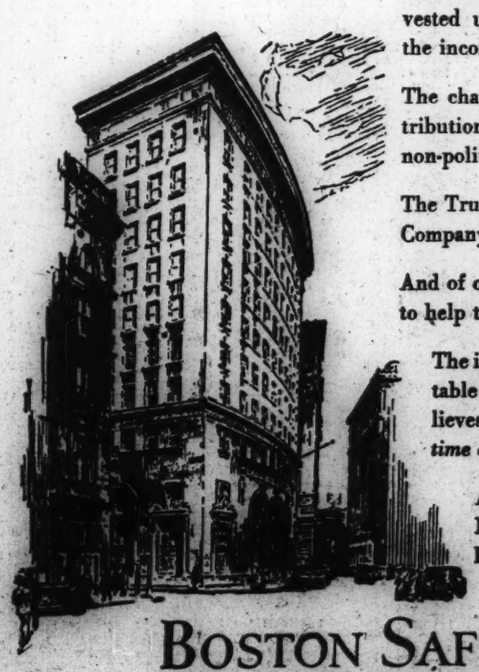

The Permanent Charity Fund is *permanent* in several senses. The principal of the fund is kept invested under experienced supervision, and only the income is disbursed.

The character of the Committee in charge of distribution of income is permanently established: non-political, non-partisan, non-sectarian.

The Trustee is the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

And of course the permanent object of the fund is to help the worthiest charities.

The income is disbursed each year to such charitable objects and purposes as the Committee believes to be *most deserving of assistance at the time of disbursement.*

Ask for a booklet which explains how the Fund is organized and how gifts to it may be made.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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Fire Losses in November $322,000 Over '42 Month

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Board of Fire Underwriters estimated fire losses in the United States in November were $24,144,000, an increase of $322,000 over those of November, 1941.

The November damage total compared with $22,621,000 in October of this year.

For the first 11 months of 1942 losses were estimated at $278,380,000, a decrease of $12,716,000 from totals for the comparable period of 1941.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 1,088,284
1942 volume to date 116,840,725
1942 volume to date 154,574,032

Stock Trends Indefinite In Brief Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Bids were forthcoming for selected stocks in today's brief market but many leaders lacked support.

There was little important change in the general news picture, either at home or abroad, and both buyers and sellers inclued to keep commitments light. Activity in low-priced issues, which accounted for sizable portions of the two preceding million-share days, waned appreciably. Account adjustments for tax purposes also were relatively small.

The list displayed mild irregularity at the start and, near the final hour, the direction remained cloudy.

Stocks registering occasional advances included J. I. Case, Goodyear, Goodrich, Anaconda, International Nickel, Air Reduction, Weshinghouse, Union Carbide, Eastman odak, Standard Oil (N J), Chesapeake & Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the lagging category were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe, N. . Central, Kennecott, Texas Co., General Motors, Montgomery Ward, American Can, Allied Chemical and Sperry.

Trend analysts noted the summary of the Census Bureau placing November sales of independent retailers at 7 per cent above the comparable period last year but 9 per cent under those of October. Largest year-to-year increases were shown by jewelry stores.

Those watching oil company shares studied the figures of the Bureau of Mines indicating daily average production of gasoline and allied products rose to 9,831,000 gallons during October compared with 9,797,000 in September. Principal expansion was in Illinois, West Virginia and the Gulf Coast of Texas.

Bond Prices Mixed

Bond prices were mixed in a narrow range today, the pace-setting moderate priced rails edging irregularly higher in selective trading.

The majority of price changes were inconsequential as traders evened up their commitments for the weekend, although a gain of more than a point was chalked up for General Steel Castings 5½s, which the company has been buying for retirement.

Among the rails which attracted bidders and made minor gains were Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s and refunding 4s, Missouri Pacific general 4s, North Western convertible 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Rock Island refunding 4s and Southern Pacific 3¾s.

Under occasional pressure and showing fractional declines were Lehigh Valley stamped 4s, New York Central 4½s and consolidated 4s, Frisco 4½s of '78 and Cotton Belt first 4s.

Foreign bonds attracted only mild interest and moved narrowly. U. S. Governments continued dull and unchanged on the stock exchange and in dealer markets.

WPB Places Many Orders With U. S. Small Businesses

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Smaller War Plants Division of the War Production Board reported that it placed 1,236 contracts for $22,500,000 in the November 28-December 12 period.

Prime contracts went to 176 firms for $7,300,000, and more than 100 sub-contracting firms will participate in them.

Contracts involving the use of critical tools totaled 1,060 for $15,-200,000. Most of these contracts went to firms having machines not being used full time.

The Smaller War Plants Division now has placed 234 prime contracts involving $28,300,000 and 2,637 tool contracts involving $122,-200,000.

The prime contracts placed in the November 28-December 12 period were distributed over 27 states. Ninety-five of them were placed by Army Ordnance, Boston, for $5,-600,000.

Business Personals

At a meeting of the board of the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, Harold A. Sutphen, Vice-President, was elected a director. Mr. Sutphen has been with the corporation since 1923 or soon after its formation and is also a vice-president and director of the Schroeder Trust Company.

Russell Cantwell, for the past two years aviation commissioner of the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, has joined the staff of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., as executive assistant to E. Lee Talman, vice-president and treasurer of the airline. Since early in 1936, Mr. Cantwell has been active in community and area development of air trapsportation as well as other aeronautical activities.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include the following:

Monday, December 21, 1942
Gotham Hosiery Co., Inc. (7% Pfd.) (4 P.M.)

Tuesday, December 22, 1942
Gimbel Bros., Inc. (Pfd.) (10:30 A.M.)
McCall Corp. (Com.) 3:30 P.M.)
McCrory Stores Corp. (5% Pfd.) (2:30 P.M.)
Reading Co. (Com.) (12 M.)

Wednesday, December 23, 1942
Corn Products Refining Co. (Com. & 7% Pfd.) (2 P.M.)
Washington Gas Light Co. (Com.) (9:30 A.M.)
West Penn Electric Co. (7% & 6% Pfd.) (3:30 P.M.)

Thursday, December 24, 1942
National Distillers Products Corp. (Com.) (11 A.M.)

Babson Views Market Since Pearl Harbor

By Roger Babson

WILMINGTON, Del. — In the year that has passed since Pearl Harbor we have seen the lowest volume of stock market trading since 1914. It amounted to only 108,863,000 shares. This is 22 per cent under the corresponding period of a year ago. During the past year rail averages went up about 0.32 while industrials were down approximately 7.89. And this during a period when London, Berlin and Amsterdam markets moved consistently upward under a heavy volume of buying.

It, therefore, may not be possible to obtain many good stocks during the coming 12 months at prices which have prevailed during the past 12 months. A preponderance of bad news, Government financing, tax uncertainties, the normal shocks and mental stagnation of war have all had their effects on the stock market. Even though the belief has been current, that in view of inflation, equities are better to hold than cash, there has been but little buying for hedging.

Lack of Ready Cash

Lack of ready cash by well-to-do investors has also helped to slow down market activity. Except in a real stock market boom, such as in 1928 and 1929, the public has never participated much in the purchase of listed securities. Usually this group get in during the last few months of a sustained rise. They contribute little except "small change" to rising volume and prices.

Wealthy individuals, estates, insurance companies and institutions—formerly heavy buyers of securities—are now obliged to use their available funds for income taxes and the purchase of government bonds. Hence, these groups are no longer an important factor in the stock market.

For nearly all types of businesses represented by New York Stock Exchange issues, volume has been at record heights. Amusement, copper, steel, utility, rubber, airplane, and mail order companies have all enjoyed an extremely heavy gross business. Furthermore, in spite of allowances for high excess corporation taxes, dividends have been generous with many companies declaring year-end extras.

However, aggregate dividends for 1942 will not be as large as they were in 1941. Unlike the case in recent past years, a fair share of regular dividends and most of the extra dividends will not go back into the market for the purchase of additional shares.

In all probability many companies have passed, or are passing, their peak volume of business for the war period. Necessary capacities for war production are nearly, if not entirely, reached. If and when some critical materials are released or higher priorities are available to certain concerns, as in the case of rail equipment companies, they may do better in 1943. This can also be true of companies selling equipment to municipalities.

Dividends, too, may have passed the honeymoon stage. While they may continue generous in individual instances, the total for 1943 may not rise above that of this year. I am, however, generally bullish on the prices of good stocks.

War and Peace Stocks

At the recent Annual Business Conference in Babson Park, Massachusetts, I made the statement that stocks which suffered most during the war would prosper most after the war. These include most of the so-called "peace issues."

From now on we shall probably face a wave of peace rumors. Peace stocks will rise and fall with them. Of these I will treat further in my Annual Review. If it turns out to be a long war there is probably still some gravy in the war stocks. But investors and management alike are worried over the re-negotiation of contracts. Until this question is definitely settled it will have a bearish influence.

To balance unforeseen losses, the investor is justified in seeking at times speculative profits. Income alone from securities will rarely compensate for declining profits caused by events beyond the control of the cautious investor or outside the scope of ordinary commonsense buying. Hence, the wide awake investor must be continually on the lookout for special opportunities through which to maintain his principal.

"Special situations," however, require careful study and selections should carefully be made. By these I do not mean the entirely new fields of manufacturing and promotion which some "smart" salesman may come around with as an "after the war certainty."

New uses for old products, new techniques in production, the creation of synthetics and the chances for investment in thoroughly deflated situations may offer the best opportunities for profits.

Real estate equities unhampered by mortgages are a case in point. Of this latter, I hope some week to write in detail. Yes, for the imaginative and courageous investor there are many opportunities to turn losses into profits. I care not for the circumstances. Even under the worst conditions someone is always making money.

Southern Pacific Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell $3,950,000 of equipment trust certificates, series U, to defray part of the cost of 22 new locomotives. The total estimated cost is $5,350,394. Southern Pacific intends to sell the certificates to Harris, Hall & Company, Inc., Chicago, for 99.091 per cent and accrued dividends.

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (s) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (rw) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (ij) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
50	27	Abbott (1.90)	6	50	49½	50	Dec18
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	4	42½	41½	42	Dec18
8½	2½	Adams E .45e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25	18¾	Adams-Mi1¾e	4	25	25	25	+ ⅛
16½	10	Addressog (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
40½	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	3¼	3	3½	— ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	7	⅛	¼	⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec18
6⅜	3½	Allegp$3Ow	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	13¼	13	13¼	Dec18
22¼	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	7	18½	18	18½	— ½
7	3½	Allen Ind ¾e	1	6½	6½	6½	
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	1	141½	141½	141½	— ½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
16¾	11½	Allied M (1e)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
6¼	4	Allied St(.60)	2	6½	6½	6½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	7	75¾	75¼	75¾	Dec17
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	5	47½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
19¾	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec18
1½	½	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Dec18
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ¼xk	1	12	12	12	+1
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	6	65¾	68½	68¾	—1
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
54	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
6¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	1	28	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
3½	1½	Am Cable & R	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec18
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	5	73½	72¾	73	—1½
5	20	Am Car & Fdy	4	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
73¼	55½	Am C F pf 7	1	67	67	67	— ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Dec18
100¼	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec17
6⅞	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec17
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 2½e	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	Dec18
16¼	8⅞	Am Distlh	6	15	15	15	Dec14
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec15
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	5	24½	24½	24½	— ½
1½	⅜	Am & For Pow	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	6	38¾	38	38½	Dec18
44½	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	43	43	43	—1
5⅞	1¾	Am & F P 2pf	6	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	4	32¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	5	2¾	2¼	2¾	— ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
52¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	24	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	1¾	1¾	Dec18
35¾	25	Am Ice pf ½e	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Dec18
3⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l		4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	4½	Am Invest .70e	6	4½	4½	4½	Dec17
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	8	8	8	
81	60	Am Loco pf 7k	5	83½	83¼	83½	Dec18
12⅜	9½	Am M&F .80	8	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
7⅝	4	AmM&Mot½e	12	7	6¾	7	Dec18
24¾	16	Am Met 1½e	21	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
12	½	Am Pow & Lt	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16¼	15½	APLS6pf33⅛k	12	18½	18	18½	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	9	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Am R&S(.30e)	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	6	10⅜	10½	10½	
9½	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	12	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	6	14	14	14	— ⅜
43	5½	Am Smelt 2a	28	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	3	33¾	33¾	33½	— ¼
21¾	16¾	Am Stl F (2)	2	19½	19	19	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	7	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	4	87	86	86	Dec18
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec15
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	22	125½	125	125	— ¾
49⅜	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	42⅛	42	42	— ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	7	43	42¾	43	— ¼
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32	22	Am Visc (2)	7	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115⅝	115⅝	Dec18
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	33	3⅝	3½	3¾	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	55	54¼	54¼	Dec18
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	6	4⅛	4	4	Dec18
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	1	54	54	54	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	4½	4	4½	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
28⅝	22¾	Amsconda 2½e	25	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec18
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	2	10	10	10	Dec14
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Dec18
35	27⅓	Arch-D-M (2)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Dec18
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	108	108	108	Dec18
4⅛	2½	Armour Ill	11	3½	3	3	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
66	40½	Armour Ill pf	4	41½	41½	41½	+1
32¾	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	3	32	31½	32½	— ½
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	2	4	4	4	Dec18
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
77½	61¾	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	Dec 5
83	53	As D G 2 pf 7	1	54½	54½	54½	Dec17
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	
53	2½	Atchison (6e)	18	46¾	46⅛	46¾	+ ⅜
72½	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	2	67½	67½	67½	Dec18
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	20	27¾	27	27	Dec18
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	3	43	42¾	43	Dec17
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	5	19	18⅞	19	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	107¼	106⅞	106⅞	Dec18
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½pe	3	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	3	49½	49½	49½	Dec18
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	2	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— 3⅛
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7⅝	⅞	7⅝	Dec17
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	22	3½	3	3	— ⅛
4½	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	16	3⅛	3	3½	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
4¼	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5½	5⅜	5½	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	51	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
12¾	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
18½	12½	Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Dec18
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	3	33⅞	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1½e	2	14¾	14½	14¾	Dec18
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½a	2	52¼	52	52¼	Dec18
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	13	61⅛	55½	56	— ⅝
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	4	109¼	109	109	Dec18
29	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	27	27	27	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
7⅜		Blaw-Kno .35e	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
21¼	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
43	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	3	42½	41½	41½	—1¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	3	22½	22¼	22¼	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	14	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
31¾	11¼	Boston&Maine	3	2	2	2	Dec18
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29½	29½	29½	
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7¾	Bridg'p B (1)	6	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	21½	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
35¼	26	Briggs&St (3)	4	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	Dec17
43	30	BristolM1.90e	5	35	35	35	
⅜	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec15
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Dec18
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Dec18
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec18
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½e	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Budd Mfg	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7¾	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15¾	11¾	Buffalo (2e)	1	14	14	14	
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	5	20¾	20¼	20¼	Dec18
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	25	24¾	24¾	Dec18
19¼	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
56½	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec14
53¼	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Dec18
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	12	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec18
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 2½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Dec18
3⅞	2¼	Butte Cop ¼e	11	3	2⅞	3	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Dec18
15⅛	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	2	15		15⅞	Dec18

C

21¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	21		20¾	21
>37⅛	>30¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞		53⅞	>37⅛Dec18
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅛		⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	6⅜		6⅜	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	5	15¾		15½	15¾Dec18
13⅜	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	13¾		13⅜	13¾
7½	3½	Canadian Pac	6	6¾		6¾	5⅜
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	36		36	36 Dec18
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾		4¾	4¾ Dec18
28½	22½	CarpenSt12½e	2	26		26	26 Dec18
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	10	3¼		3¼	3¼Dec17
75½	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	4	75½		74	75½ +2
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	39¾		39	39½
29¾	15	Celanese (2)	5	28¾		28½	28½ — ⅜
8¾	6½	Celotex Cp ½e	1	7⅞		7⅞	7⅞
23⅝	16	Cent Ag 2¼ss	1	17¼		17¼	17¼ + ¼
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2		1⅞	1⅞Dec18
3½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾		2¾	2¾ + ⅛
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	2	12½		12	12½ — ⅛
3¾	2	Century Rib M		3½		3½	3¼Jul 7
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	32		32	32
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	4	2⅞		2⅞	2⅞ — ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	2	16½		16½	16½Dec16
18⅞	14½	Champ P&F 1	2	18⅝		18⅝	18⅝Dec18
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8		8	8
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	19	33¾		33½	33¾ + ½
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	92		92	92 Dec17
2¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	21	2⅝		2½	2½Dec17

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¾	2¾	Chi&EIIIA.50e	9	8¾	8	8	Dec18
4¾	1¾	Chi Gr West	13	2½	2	2	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼k	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Dec18
7¼	4¼	Chi Mail ¼e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec18
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	Dec17
	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅜	⅛	
1¼	½	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½	
1¼	¼	CRI & P 7pf	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	Dec18
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¼	11⅜	11¼	Dec18
13¾	11½	Chicksin (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec18
2¼	1	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	
68¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	13	68¼	67½	68	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2⅝		2⅝	Dec18
39½	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36½		36½	Dec18
29½	22	Cleve G B 2e	2	29½		29½	Dec15
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	7	38½		38	
36½	25¾	Cluett P 2¼e	3	32¾		32¼	— ⅛
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	2	85½		85⅜	85½ + ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	5	60⅞		60¾	60¾Dec18
17¾	11½	Colgate P ½a	1	16⅝		16⅝	16⅝ + ¼
107	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	106		106	106 Dec18
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	2	18½		18½	18½ — ⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½pe	1	14¼		14¼	14¼ — ¼
16	8½	Col Br A 1½e	2	16½		16½	16½ + ⅛
16	8½	Col Br B 1½e	4	16⅜		16⅜	16⅜ + ⅜
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	8	2		1¾	2 + ¼
54	30½	Col G&ExtA 5	3	41		40½	40¾ — ¼
11¼	5½	Colum Pic ½e	7	11		11	11
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	1	32¾		32¾	32¾ + ⅜
80½	51	Col Carb 4½e	3	80½		80½	80½Dec18
29¼	16½	Comm Credit 3	18	29⅛		29	+ ⅛
105½	91½	Comm Cr pf 4½	1	105		105	105 Dec15
34	20¼	Comm Inv Tr 3	8	34		33¾	— ⅛
109¼	100¼	Comm Tcpf 4½	4	107½		107	107 Dec18
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	15	9⅞		9¾	Dec18
	⅛	Com'th&South	48	⅛		⅛	— ⅛
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	8	36¼		35¾	35½ — ¾
23¾	17¾	Com'th 1.60a	28	21¾		21¼	21¾ + ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½		2½	2½Dec18
17½	12½	Congol-N (1a)	1	17½		17⅜	17½
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	7	16⅞		16¾	16¾ — ⅛
12¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½e	3	10¼		10¼	10¼
7¾	4	Cons Cop .45e	5	4⅝		4⅝	4⅝
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	38	15½		15	15⅜ + ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	89½		89½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Surveys Reveal U. S. Facing Shortage of Fats in 1943

WASHINGTON (AP) — Latest surveys on this year's production indicate, an Agricultural Department official said that the United States faces a shortage in 1943 of between 800,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 pounds of fats and vegetable oils for food and industrial purposes.

This shortage would be equivalent to between seven and nine per cent of present requirements, which have been curtailed to some extent by government orders restricting industrial use.

The major products listed as fats and vegetables oil are lard, butter, oleomargerine, cooking compounds, cottonseed oil, soy bean oil, peanut oil, olive oil, tallow, linseed oil, coconut and babassu oil.

May Limit Fat Use

Fats and vegetable oils are very important nutritional elements. They are sources of energy and contribute flavors and a satisfying quality to the diet not obtained from any other foods.

Soaps, paints, varnishes, plastics, and drying oils are among some of the industrial uses.

The official, who asked that he not be quoted, said that apparently action would have to be taken to limit consumption of some of the fats and oils, or shipping needed for war purposes would have to be used to bring in supplies for war purposes would have to be used to bring in supplies from South America.

Before the war, the United States imported a substantial portion of its vegetable oils from the Orient. These sources were cut off after the attack on Pearl Harbor. To meet the deficit, the government encouraged farmers to increase the production of soy beans, peanuts and flaxseed. It asked also that hogs be fed to heavier weights so that lard production might be increased and that more milk be produced for making butter and other dairy products.

Crop Short of Expectations

Although farmers planted record acreages of the oil crops, the production of oil is expected to run short of expectations. Because of the labor shortages, adverse weather, and price factors, not all these crops were harvested. Likewise, a shortage of processing equipment in the mid-western soy bean area is expected to affect soy bean oil production.

Disappointing to food authorities has been the production of lard. Although hogs are going to market at heavier weight than a year ago, the output of lard per hog was said to be smaller. Officials explained that because of the favorable price of pork in relation to lard, packers were not trimming meat as closely. Prices of both have been subject to Government price ceiling.

Butter production has not been as large as had been hoped and there is little possibility of stepping up the output next year, it is said.

The American supply situation has been complicated by the fact that this country, normally dependent on imports for a part of its meats, must now help supply Great Britain, Russia and other United Nations.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recent military successes on the Mediterranean fronts produced on the Stock Exchange what corresponded almost to a peacetime boom, marked by a large increase in the number of bargains and new high records in the general level of share prices. The "Financial News" index number of Ordinary Shares rose from 92.7 to 93.5, and now stands higher than at any time for the past 4½ years.

While the military situation has been responsible for the greater proporation of these developments, there has been an unpleasant increase on the kind of speculative transactions which the more responsible sections of the financial press have not hesitated to condemn as downright gambling because of the entire disregard of risk and the absence of a reasonable amount of information as to the future, which accompanied these activities.

This condition of things is attributed in some quarters to a recent falling off in the "quality" of Stock Exchange transactions accompanied by the prevalence of "tips" on queer out-of-the-way stocks which are quite out of place at the present time.

In prewar days, it was argued that if a man chose to go against shrewd and expert advice he could "burn his fingers" and that was the end of it, as far as the rest of the community was concerned. He would learn sense through bitter experience. In days such as these, however, such action is a definite setback to the war effort. Many investors, it has been suggested, have sold gilt-edged holdings, so that they could participate in more speculative markets and profit from the boom which earlier buyings had started.

Outlook for Stocks

Good war news undoubtedly justifies purchases of postwar recovery equities such as good textiles, stores or building shares. This is as natural as a rise in quotations following the higher general level of commodity prices and of wages due to wartime conditions.

On the other hand the demands, for example, for rubber or tin shares seem to lack a reasonable foundation. For it is impossible today to place a satisfactory valuation on Malayan rubber shares since it is impossible to say when the rubber estates will be recovered, in what condition they will be, what will be the war damage compensation eventually paid, to what extent synthetic rubber will have been developed by the end of hostilities, etc. Even more fantastic appear to be the present purchases of the bonds of enemy and enemy-occupied countries.

But what is condemned is that the trend of new investments should be so strongly toward shares calculated to give a capital profit in the near future. This would lead the public to conclude that war-time emergencies were being used as a means of making private fortunes on the Stock Exchange.

So much of the financial and economic life of Britain is already controlled that it would appear an easy matter to control the "ragged speculator." But to be successful, such action must check the "speculative urge" at its source. It would probably involve direct intervention by the Board of Trade or the Stock Exchange. The latter might impose disciplinary action on its members with some measure of success, but unless a sense of proportion and of duty to the national cause are accepted as basic principles, most critics agree that there will be little effect.

It has also been suggested that the Board of Trade can do much by rigidly restricting the use of nominees and by demanding after suitable intervals the disclosure of all dealings by directors and other officers of public companies.

The question of nominee holders came up for sharp criticism in this country some months ago in connection with a lawsuit which involved some newspapers. At the time, it was shown that while some nominees openly gave their names to the public, e. g., bank nominees, other nominees did much to keep them hidden, for various reasons, some of which seemed justifiable and some unjustifiable on financial grounds.

The primary beneficent function of the nominee arrangement, it has been pointed out, is to save the owner of securities inconvenience in connection with purchase, management or sale of them. The second function is often that of arranging for the financing of speculative purchases of securities and in the course of such transactions only the name of the stockbroker may be known to the nominee company of the bank.

However good the intention of the persons concerned, such a technique provides a cover which hides the real ownership of the shares. It is true that the law provides not only for the maintenance of an up-to-date share register containing full particulars about all shareholders past and present, but also for the inspection of annual returns by any person, on payment of a nominal fee.

Yet it is maintained that, in practice, the nominee technique is too often used to circumvent this legal requirement, where the owners' desire this information to be kept secret.

Too often, critics maintain, the nominee holding has been used as the troján horse by which a competitor can first enter the opposite camp and then acquire control, especially if valuable shares necessary for such control aré in the hands of the general public.

Even more objectionable is the use to which nominee holdings can be employed by a director who, with his insidé information, can covertly operate shares to his own advantage. This is particularly bad in the case of the type of director who acts on the assumption that his company is the medium of his own personal speculative operations.

To Review Speculation

The Stock Exchange Committee has decided to set up a special subcommittee to review the whole problem of speculation at the present time. Meanwhile, the discussions which this announcement have produced, have shown that there is a great diversity of opinion as to the extent of this undesirable speculation and of the efficacy of official intervention. Lack of selling pressure on good shares and the parallel rise in savings simultaneously with the recent rise in savings simultaneously with the recent rise in shares, were given in support of the argument that speculation was not on such an unwarrantable scale as to justify any special action. Other opinions, however, tend to accept the need for action and point out that the Stock Exchange Committee can do much by canceling any suspect share for a specified period (e. g., 48 hours) while the position is being investigated.

The suggested tax on capital gains is not regarded with much favor as it was discussed at an earlier period and it was then shown that its advocates failed to solve the problem of capital losses. Since great technical difficulties have also to be faced before such a scheme can work smoothly and equitably it is considered unlikely that the Government will take any action along that line.

But "cheap tipping" and "gambling speculations" are strongly condemned by the vast majority on the Stock Exchange, and firm action will be adequately supported provided the need for it is evident and the suggested methods are practicable.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
3	3s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
22	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80½	80½	80½
5	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
1	Alleg & West 4s 96	60½	60½	60½
1	Am&ForP 4s 2030	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
3	Am Int 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Am T&T 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
8	Am T&T 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
5	ATe&SF 4s 50	111¼	111¼	111¼
23	ATe&SF aj 4s 95 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	ATe&SF 4s 1960-95	104	104¾	104¾
3	A C Line 1st 4s352	86	84¾	84¾
3	A C Line clt 4s 52	73¾	73½	73½
10	A C Line 4½s 64	81½	81½	81½
1	B&O 1st mtg 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼
29	B&O 5s st C	31	30½	31
8	B&O299 st C	31	30½	31
37	B&O 2000 st D	34½	33½	33¾
10	B&O 5s st F	31	30¾	31
8	B&O ev200 st	31	30½	31
1	B&O 4s 48	23½	23	23½
7	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
10	B&O SW 50 st	50	49½	50
2	B&O TC 4s 50	37¾	37¾	37¾
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	45	45	45
1	Bost&NY AirL 4s 55	100½	100½	100½
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 68	23½	23½	23½
12	Buf R&P 57 st	104½	104½	104½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Can Nat'Ry 4½s 51	108½	108½	108½
1	Can Pac 4s perp	70¾	70¾	70¾
12	Caro Cen 4s 49	89½	89½	89½
5	Caro C&O 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
2	Celanese 3½s 69	102	102	102
1	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Cen of Ga cm 5s 45	23	23¾	23¾
5	Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	32	32	32
1	Cen Pac 5s 60	18	18	18
1	Cen R R N J 5s 87	84½	84½	84½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Certain-td 5½s 48	17	17	17
1	C&O 4½s 92	98¾	98½	98¾
1	VB&G 4½s 77	130	130	130
3	VB&G gen 4s 58	63½	63½	63½
4	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41½	40¾	41½
1	ChiGtWest 4s 88	37½	37½	37½
1	Chi I & L 6s 66	64½	64½	64½
53	CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	CM&CP 4½s 89C	4½	4¾	4¾
2	CM&SP gen 4s 89	45¼	45	45¼
6	CM&SJ 3½s 89B	44	44	44
2	Chi&NW 6½s 36	41½	41½	41½
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	40¾	40¾	40¾
5	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	34½	34½	34½
3	Chi & NW 4s 87	3¼	3	3¼
3	CRI & P 4½s 82 A	34½	34	34
28	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	30¼	30¼	30¼
11	CRI & P 4s 88	3¾	3¾	3¾
89	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	19	18½	18½
7	Childs Co 5s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Choc Old & G 5s 52	46¾	46¾	46¾
3	CCC&StL 4½s 77	38	39	39
3	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	46¼	46¼	46¼
2	ClevUnTerm 4½ 77 C	85½	85½	85½
3	Col & So 4½s 80	60	60	60
2	Columbia G 5s 52 May	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Columbia G 5s 1961	19	18½	18½
5	ComlMack inc 60 ww	107¾	107¾	107¾
9	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	86½	86½	86½
5	Conaum Pow 3½s 70	96½	96	96
2	Conaum Pow 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Curtis Pub 3s 55	107½	107½	107½
49	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	95¾	95¾	95¾
37	D & R G 4s 36	31¾	31¾	31¾
21	D & R G West 5s 55	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3	3	3
11	D & R G West 5s 78	2¾	2¾	3¼
5	Det & Mack 1st 5s 95	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Det Ed 4s 65	41½	41½	41½
9	El aPas 5s SW 5s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
28	Erie 4½s 2015	65½	63¾	63¾
3	Erie 4s 95	54¾	54¾	54¾
2	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
162	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	Goodrich 4½s 56	100	99¾	100
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	99	99	99
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	90	90	90
16	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41	41	41
28	Hug&Man inc 5s 57	46	45¾	46
9	Ill Cen 4s 52	18½	18½	18½
9	Ill Cen 4s 53	49½	49½	49½
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46	46	46
5	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4½	4½	4½
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 62	5¼	5¼	5¼
7	Int T&T 4½s 52	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	Int T&T 5s 55	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	66½	66½	66½
5	KCP&E 1st Mem 4s 36	1½	1½	1½
3	K C South 5s 50	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	70¼	70¼	70¼
4	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	54	54	54
4	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43½	43½	43½
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	33½	33½
12	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	28¾	28¼	28¼
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	77½	77½	77½
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	McKess & Rob 3½s 56	46½	46	46
6	Mich Cen 4½s 79	106	106	106
10	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	57¼	57¼	57¼
1	M-K-Tex 1st 5s 62A	16	16	16
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39½	39½	39½
4	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	40½	40½	40½
4	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	4½	4½	4½
13	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	37	36½	36½
7	Mo Pac 5s 78 F	38¾	38¾	38¾
41	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	37½	37	37
13	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	9¾	9½	9¾
1	Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	37¼	37¼	37¼
7	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	69	69	69
22	Nat Distil 3½s 49	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	N Eng RR 5s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	NO Tex&M 5s B&Sct	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	NY & Putnam 4s 93	51½	51½	51½
12	NYC 4½s 2013A	41¾	41¾	41¾
12	NYC cn 4s 98	47½	47¼	47¼
4	NYC 3¾s 46	51	50¾	51
		100	100	100

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
23	NYC cov 3½s 52	67¼	67¼	67½
24	NYChiStL 4½s 74A	67½	67½	67½
3	NY C of R 4s 98	72	72	72
67	NYNHH 4s 47	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	NYNHH 4½s 47	111	111	111
1	NYNHH 4½s 56	43	43	43
1	NYNHH 5s 54	38½	38½	38½
3	NYTCoW 7½s 42	104	104	104
1	NY Steam 4½s 56	8½	8½	8½
1	NY Steam 5½s 48	104	104	104
9	NYW'chest 4½s 46	8½	8½	8½
1	NYW'chest cv 4½s 2016	34½	34½	34½
27	Nor Am Co 3½s 54	124½	124½	124½
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	88	88	88
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047C	88	88	88
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047D	88	88¼	88¼
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	73½	73½	73½
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73	73
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	61	61	61½
1	Nor Pac 3s 67	61	61	61½
4	Or-Wash RR&Nav 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Pac G&E 5s 42	102	102	102
3	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	104	104	104
1	Pac G&E 3¼s 66C	102	102	102
1	Pac Tel 3¼s 66	102	102	102
1	Parmelee 4s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Pen P&Lt 4½s 70	97	97	97
3	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	99	99	99
3	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	106½	106½	106½
3	Pen RR gen 4½s 80	120	120	120
1	Pen RR 3½s dep 70	101¾	101½	101¾
1	Pere Marq 4½s 60	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Ph Read C&I 5s 49	86½	86½	86½
16	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	13	13	13
5	Philippine Ry 4s 37	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	PCC&StL 5s 75 B	104	104	104
1	PCC&StL 4½s 64 J	105½	105½	105½
4	PittsbWVa 4½s 60 C	119½	119½	119½
3	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	83½	83½	83½
6	Rio Gr W 4s 49	88¾	87¾	87¾
4	Rio Gr W cft 4s 49	58¾	58¾	58¾
2	Roch G&E 3¼s 69	28	28	28
100	StL ArkeLa 4½s 34	100	100	100
10	St LIM&S 4s RefG33	21¾	21¾	21¾
24	St LSF 4½s 78	75½	73½	73½
8	St LSF 4½s 78ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
12	St LSF 4s 50	19½	19½	19½
1	St L SW 5s 52	18¾	18¾	18¾
25	St L SW 1st 4s 89	46¼	46¼	46¼
34	Seab AL cn 4s 49	85¾	85¾	85¾
16	Sea AL 4s 45ct	14¾	14½	14¾
47	Sea AL 4s 50	13¾	13¼	13¾
2	Sea AL 4s 50 unst	36½	35¾	36½
48	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	35½	35½	35½
10	Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	13¼	13	13¼
8	Shell Un 2¾s 61	12¼	12¼	12¼
5	Socony-Vac 3s 64	100	100	100
9	Sou Pac 4½s 69	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Sou Pac 4½s 81	83¾	83¾	83¾
12	So Pac 4½s 69	51½	51½	51½
8	So Pac rfg 4s 55	83	82	82
		69¾	69¾	69¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
1	So Pac cit 4s 49	72	72	72
19	So Pac 3½s 46	83½	83¼	83½
4	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	South Ry 5½s 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
2	South Ry gtd 4s 56	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	So Ry 6s St L 61	88	88	88
1	Spok Int 4½s 2013	40	40	40
5	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 61	104½	104½	104½
4	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
12	Studebaker cv 6s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Texarka&FtSm4½s 50	87½	87½	87½
1	Tex Corp 3s 65	108¾	108¾	105¾
1	Tex Corp 3s 69	105½	105½	105½
2	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67¾	67¾	67¾
1	Third Ave aj 5s 60	21¾	21¾	21¾
7	3 Sts L & W 4s 50	80½	80	80
1	Tidew Oil Cal 3s 52	102	102	102
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108	108	108
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 4s 52	93¾	93¼	93½
5	Unit Drug 4s 53	89½	89½	89½
1	Utah P & L 5s 44	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Wheeling 5s 76	36	36	36
1	Wabash 4s 81	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Wabash 4s 71	83	83	83
1	Walworth 4s 58	94	94	94
10	West Pan P 3½s 66	111	111	111
9	West Shore 4s 2361	42¼	42¼	42¼
3	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	41¾	41¾
9	Westn Md 4s 52	85½	85½	85½
1	Western Un 5s 51	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84	84¾
2	Wilson & Co 4s 55	104½	104½	104½

Foreign Bonds

4	Agr M Bk Col 6s 57	43½	43½	43½
1	Antioquia 7s 45 A	14½	14½	14½
1	Antioquia 7s 45 B	14½	14½	14½
3	Argentine 4s 72 Ad	75¾	75¼	75½
11	Brazil 8s 41	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Buen A 4½s 77	68¼	68¼	68¼
37	Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
2	Canada 4¼s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Canada 3¼s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	Chile MtBk6½s61asd	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6as62	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Chile Mtg Bk6s62asd	18¾	18½	18¾
10	Chile 6s 60 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
2	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	19	19	19
2	Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Denmark 4½s 62	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Jugoslav Ry 7s 57	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Mex 5s asd 45	9½	9½	9½
1	Oslo City 4½s 58	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Queensld 6s 47	72	72	72
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	90	90	90
5	Serbs Cts 8i 5s 62	16½	16½	16½
5	Serbs Cts 8i 7s 62	10	10	10

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 1,804,000; previous day, 10,734,900; week ago, 4,486,000; year ago, 3,766,000; two years ago, 4,303,400; Jan. 1 to date, 2,232,356,950; year ago, 2,038,379,450; two years ago, 1,613,211,625.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.30e)	4¾	4¼	4¼
180	Alum Co Am	107½	107	107
360	Alum Co Am pf (6)	106	105½	106
50	Alum Ltd (bs)	87	87	87
100	Am Beverage (1½e)	21	21	21
100	Am Box Board (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
300	Am Cen Mfg (.50x)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	Am Cyan B (.60a)	19½	18¾	18¾
1700	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	37½	37½	37½
25	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	19½	18¾	18¾
50	Am Laun Mch (2½e)	20½	20½	20½
900	Am Light & T (1.20)	12¾	12¼	12¾
100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Republics (.35e)	5½	5½	5½
2200	Am Superpow	3-32	1-16	3-32
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	56¾	56½	56¾
380	Anch Post F	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Apl El Pow pf (4½)	95¾	95¾	95¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Ark Nat Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Aro Equip (¼e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Atl Rayon (.20e)	4	4	4
100	Atlas Corp war	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Avery & Sons (½e)	4	4	4
300	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	18¾	18¾	18¾
300	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Barium Stn Stl	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Barl & Steel A (1.20)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	BeaunitMills (.80e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Beech Aire (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Bark & Gay Furn	9½	9¾	9½
100	Birds & Fdy (½e)	3	3	3
200	Bliss (E W) (3)	8½	8½	8½
200	Blue Ridge	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	Braz Tr L&P(1e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Breeze Corp(1½e)	12	11¾	11¾
200	Brewst Aero (.30g)	8	8	8
300	Brown F&W (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
500	Buf N&EP	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Bunk Hill & S (f)	10¾	10¾	10¾
800	Burry Biscuit	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Cab El Prod vtc	¾	¾	¾
300	Carnation (1a)	33¾	33¾	33¾
300	Carrier Corp	38	38	38½
100	Carrier Corp (.60)	8½	8½	8½
500	Cassna Aire (1e)	7	7	7
2500	Cities Service	8	8	8
100	Claude Neon Lts	3½	3½	3¾
400	Cohn & Rosen (15¢g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Colum G & E pf	35	35	35
300	Colum O & C	11	11	11
300	Comyelth & So war	1-128	1-128	1-128
100	Comm P Svc	14½	14½	14½
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	86¾	84½	86½
400	Consa Gas Ut	2	2	2
200	Cooper-Bessemer (1½e)	1¾	1¾	2
150	Copper Range (.5e)	8½	8¼	8½
200	Creole Pet (½a)	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Crocke-Wh	16¾	16¾	16¾
1100	Crosl Brewing	10½	10½	10½
400	Crown Drug	7-32	7-32	7-32
300	Crystal Oil Ref	¾	¾	¾
400	CubanAtlSug	7-32	7-32	7-32
200	Det Stl Prod(1¼e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Durh Hos B (.10e)	14	14	14
500	Duval Tex Sul (.2e)	2¾	2¾	3¼
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	9	8¾	9
75	East G&F Prpf 3¼k	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	East G&Fprpf (4½)	18¾	18¼	18¼
100	East Sta Corp	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	East Sta pf A	½	½	½
1000	El Bond & Sh	16	16	16
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	42½	41¾	42½
250	El Pwr 2 pf A	40	39¾	40
2200	Equity Corp	6	6	6
100	Esquire Inc (.30e)	3¾	3½	3¾
700	Fairchild En & Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Fansteel Met (½g)	21¾	21½	21¾
20	Fire As Phil (3a)	84¼	84¼	84¼
50	Fla P&L 4½ pf (7)	54½	54½	54½
300	Ford M Can A (b1)	83	82	82
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.05¼e)	16	16	16
40	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	3	2½	3
800	Glen Ald Coal(.60e)	63½	63½	63½
300	Godchaux Sug B	11¾	11½	11¾
100	Goldfield Con	5	5	5
50	Gt Atl&P tuv(5e)	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Gt Nor Pap(2)	72	71	72
100	Gt NY Brew	36½	36	36
100	Greenf Tree (1g)	¼	¼	¼
200	Gulf Oil(1a)	6	6	6
1	Hall Lamp(.30e)	37½	37	37½
50	Hammer Pap(½e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Hartford Ray (.10e)	16¾	16¾	16¾
1200	Hecla Min (.25e)	4½	4½	4½
50	Holt (Hen) A (1.80k)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Humble Oil (2e)	61½	61½	61½
200	Hum-Ross F (.20e)	60¼	60¼	60¼
100	Hush'er's	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Huyler's pf (½k)	8	8	8
200	Hygrade Pd (.30e)	3

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks. Diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

PECANS FOR SALE

SCHLEYS—the sort you crush with your hands—10 lbs. $4.49, 5 lbs. $2.49. Stewarts heavier shelled, 10 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $1.95. Mixed budded nuts same price as Stewarts. Free Southern Recipes. Prepaid in U. S. A. and shipped same day. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Lo. 5-6600, 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

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RADIO REPAIRING EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8630

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STORM WINDOWS Quality custom-built; we have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery; Greater Boston only. Write or tel. for estimates. PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP., 40 Glen Avenue, Newton Centre, Mass. LAS 8007-8-9.

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TEACHER (Protestant) wishes to teach retarded pupils, at their home. MISS GRACE RUTHERFORD, 2333 Andrews Avenue, N. Y. C.

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AUTHORIZED By the U. S. Gov't to buy your typewriter for cash. They need 400,000 machines. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Han. 3121.

Alabama

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JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.

All Good Grades of COKE *and* COAL PHONE 3-0209

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PRINTING—ENGRAVING OFFICE FURNITURE

2014 FIRST AVENUE

SAVAGE'S BAKERY

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS BREADS

Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave. Phone 7-9180

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS CANDY

★

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

First Floor, Please

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.

907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377 MOBILE, ALA.

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats

"Greer's Got It"

—and remember—

Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

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105 Dauphin Street

Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Time-Tested Paints, Varnishes and Enamels

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FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.

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Real Estate
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JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

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PICKWICK *Cafe*

Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book

ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING

Montgomery, Alabama

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BRADENTON

Taste the Difference

OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in SARASOTA PORT MYERS ST. PETERSBURG 6th Ave. and 13th Street BRADENTON

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

Dry Cleaning and Laundry done in Ft. Lauderdale

533 and 700 N. Andrews Avenue Phone 533 and 267

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THE COFFEE SHACK

220 Hogan Street

Delicious Meals
Tropical Jellies—Gifts and Old Dominion Candies

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY

ALWAYS GOOD!

PHONE 5-3074

1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

L. O. CHAPLIN

Jeweler

Watchmaker and Repairman

539 West Bay Street

LOVETT'S

Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly

— 8 STORES —

There is One Near You

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY

Excellent Dry Cleaning

Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to

5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY

462 Riverside Ave. Phone 8-6333

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS

on Easy Terms

STERCHI'S

20 West Adams Street Also St. Augustine

LAKELAND

LAKELAND

French Dry Cleaners

112 West Main Street

PHONE 2187

ADA'S BEAUTY SHOP

212 West Lemon Street

PHONE 29-131

MIAMI

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GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE

In the Heart of Downtown Miami

KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING

Kodachrome — Kodacolor

169 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI PHONE 2-0463

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*

2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE

It's the SMART way to save!

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for

McARTHUR

Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.

Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products

169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

IVES Certified DAIRY

FLORIDA'S FIRST

Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby

Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"

by

MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

MIAMI Phone 9-7000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP

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Headquarters for

Books and Personalized Stationery

44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY

2534 North Miami Avenue

GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY

4 Super Markets

27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

J. T. WILSON

Life Insurance Adviser

Income endowments—annuities

475 N. E. 31st Street

Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-8797

OLD SARATOGA INN

DINNERS from $1.00

Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon

SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING

PHONE 7-7725

Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

INSURANCE

To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business

Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.

W. W. BAKER Pres.

1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"

Curry's *Restaurant of Distinction*

7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1871

Holleman's EXCELLENT FOOD

Moderate Prices

Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner

14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

SADYE NATHAN

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Beauty Studio

Expert Operators in Every Branch of Beauty Culture

528 LINCOLN ROAD PHONE 5-9741

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives *The Woman's Store*

Southland Fashions

For the New 1943 Season

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET

Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries

337 NORTH SHINE STREET

Phone 7080—Delivery Service

AMERICAN LAUNDRY

Orlando, Fla.

21 N. Parramore

Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

Local and Out-of-State Paper and Magazine Subscription Service at

New Newsstand

251 Lower Main Street

Deal with Downs

DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.

DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS

380 Main Street Phone 2231

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

Staple and Fancy Groceries—Meats

Free Delivery

Pineapple Ave., Halton Bldg. Phone 2290

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers

The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY

Complete Dairy Service

FOREMOST ICE CREAM

PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Permanents a Specialty

HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP

Expert Courteous Service

822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos

GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY

309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777

"A home without music is a house"

TAMPA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

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Rainbo DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

White Star Laundry

1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS

"Everywhere on Everything"

JAP-A-LAC Headquarters

The Glidden Paint Store

300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Heating Master Craft Duo Therm and Washington Frogil

Hawthorne Roofing Co.

833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Milk—Cream—Ice Cream

West Palm Beach

Watches, Diamonds Silverware

KRAUSS, *Jewelers*

321 Clematis Street

West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Kem-Tone—

For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.

FOUR LOCATIONS

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •

PHONE WALNUT 5738

JOHN H. HARLAND CO.

OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

"We Top 'em all"

Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.

141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

READY-TO-WEAR Millinery—Accessories

J. P. ALLEN & CO. *Atlanta, Ga.*

MACON

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Jimmye Perkins FLORIST

609 CHERRY STREET PHONE 6192

M. C. Pittman Roofing Co.

Bird's Composition Shingles and Built-Up Roofs

Full line of Composition Roofing, Paints and Varnishes

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON

Complete Banking Facilities

STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Office Supplies

American Printing Co.

Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Bankers Insurance Building

100% Air Conditioned

Home Office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

It costs less to furnish your home at

STERCHI'S

Cherry at Broadway

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY

404-412 East Broughton Street Phone 2-3125

Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Tulia's Gift Shop

Hotel DeSoto Savannah, Ga.

Gifts for All Occasions

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.

FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES

INTERIOR DECORATORS

SAVANNAH, GA

Globe Shoe Co.

17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST

PHONE 8161

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery

Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.

INCORPORATED

Ice and Coal

Cold Storage for Perishables

24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS

for Forty Years

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
Toys—Wheel Goods

B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores

FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS

PHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.

DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY

328 East Market Street

Phone 7101

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Europe

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BASEL

CARPETS and RUGS

MATZINGER

Basel Steinenberg 5

Speciality House

Konditorei—Tea Room

WEBER-URECH

Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

AZED A.G.

Depôt de Naville et Cie, Genève

Stationery, Books, Fashion Books

Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G.

JONAS A. G.

Das führende Schuhhaus

BASEL

Speciality of High Class Footwear

H. GUNTHER, Manager

CHAPELLERIE

(Hatters)

FALKNER & CO.

Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63

BERNE

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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.

Berne Zurich

The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Helvetia NÄHMASCHINEN

Zeughausgasse 18.

(Sewing Machines)

Knives, Forks and Spoons

(Bestecke)

Wwe. Christener's Erben

58 Kramgasse

CORSETS

QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY

L. MÜLLER

SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS

A. FRANCKE A.G.

Bubenbergpl Berne

VELOZENTRALE

Wwe. Adolf Scherz

Monbijoustrasse 18 Tel. 2.94.43

BICYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLES, CARS

Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE

The Shop for Quality

CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

Beurer Ltd.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR

Bellevue Mgr. Karl Gentsch

TEA-ROOM

"zur alte Stämpfli"

Stampfenbachstr. 68 Tel. 8.39.23

(FRAU H. HESS)

Butterküche, feine Patisserie

Blumen-Krämer

Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38 und Hauptbahnhof

Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87

Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer (FLORISTS)

CAFE-RESTAURANT zur TRAUBE

mit heimeligem TEA-ROOM

Familie Th. Schaible-Röllin

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Union S. Africa

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Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers

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Telephone 2-5164

BOOKS:

School Books and Stationery, also Latest Novels and Biographies, Maps, Writing Materials, Bandbags, etc.

MASKEW MILLER Limited

29 Adderley Street Cape Town

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"STEVENS"

Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours

Under Personal Supervision

Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed

Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0

W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)

4, Colonial Mutual Bldgs. (Skyscraper) 330, West St.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.

Noted for:

FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS

Home-Made Pickles a Speciality. We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.

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Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.

Meat Purveyors

W. P. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors

86-88, Berea Road, Durban

Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.

Branches: Escourt Butchery, Stall 30, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Boosburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear

Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel

Moderately Priced

376, West St. Phone 28289

JEANNE

(MISS J. TUNMER)

Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres

McFIE'S ARCADE

ANSTEY'S DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms

In the Park — Phone 37772

Town Depot: 74, Field St. Cake Orders Phone 23719 Sandwich Orders Phone 24491

CAKES AND CATERING A SPECIALITY

We have our own Bakery.

THE Moore Shoe

For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR

368, West Street, Durban

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.

94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café

Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less

Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns

P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

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Service Stations

"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"

for all motoring requisites

Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting

Harrison and De Villiers Streets Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80

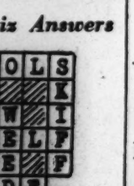
BRANCHES

Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality

Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list



96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS

Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING

Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs. 70, Pritchard Street

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WAGSTAFF & MOLLER

New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Krupps

(Estab. 1892)

Grocers and Provision Merchants

71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Crossword Quiz Answers

N	I	C	H	O	L	S
A	■	■	O	■	■	K
N	■	S	E	W	■	I
C	A	T	■	E	L	F
E	■	A	P	E	■	F
■	B	R	I	D	E	■
V	A	■	A	■	A	T
■	T	E	N	O	R	■
C	■	M	O	T	■	P
H	E	M	■	I	D	E
E	■	A	I	S	■	A
S	■	O	■	■	■	C
S	P	A	N	I	S	H

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons

Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc. Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance

2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars Eloff St., Johannesburg

Owned and Controlled by

I. Hutcheson and A. Milne

Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

PIETERMARITZBURG

For Groceries and Provisions

L. GODWIN

281, Church Street Phone 4110

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE

All Your Requirements Under One Roof

"Value with Cheerful Service"

P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

PEACH & HATTON LTD.

Furnishings and Floor Coverings

136, Church St. Phone 3057
also at 537, West St. Durban

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D. A. McLEOD & CO.

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware

43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS

Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

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Hardware Merchants

Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery

37 George Street, PARRAMATTA

Phone U. W. 9234

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Repetition and General Engineering

Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS

Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork

Albert Street, Gladesville

Phone: Ryde 437

VALMAI

Modern Ladies' Hairdressing SALON

395 New South Head Road

Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.

Miss H. Valmai

Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.

House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers

83-84, THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1078

ANTIQUES

The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth

Furniture, China, Glass, etc.

MILLER STOKES

52 Margaret Street

DAINTY CAKES

by

ELLIS GULLIVER

100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

LITTLE DUTCH INN

When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.

Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.

Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

Fire, Marine and Accident

Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.

Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager "Insurance House" 100 Pitt Street, Sydney

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.

Quality and Value

For Men, Ladies and Children

Corner Pitt and Market Street OPPOSITE FARMERS

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing

Syd FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE Co. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St, Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

MAY BARNETT
See our HOSIERY LINGERIE SCARVES of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade, Collins Street

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6348

C. CARLSSON

F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton

MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
65 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Louro Reid Corner Millewyn Street

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND

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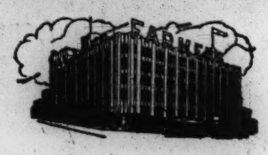
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

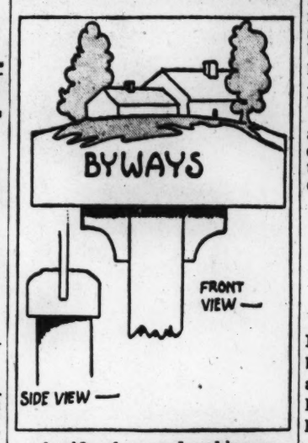
Purposeful Puttering

Irving Bacchus

Puttering around the house can be an interesting hobby, if you plan your projects carefully and keep a record of the work accomplished. If you are already a purposeful putterer, check back over the projects executed during the past few months. Amazing, isn't it?

First the home hobbyist must find a specific corner for his activities. How about the attic or basement, or empty servant's room? This transformed spot will not only serve your shop needs but by keeping such things as benches and tables are suggestions for this style of hobby-house furniture. Outdoors you can add seesaws for the youngsters, concrete bird baths and vases, flower boxes, picnic tables and a barbecue pit. An old wheelbarrow makes an attractive flower bed.

In puttering about the house adapt your ideas to the type of dwelling you occupy. Show good taste in design, and get things done!



An idea for woodworking enthusiasts is a name board for rural homes. It can be designed so that the silhouette conforms to the setting of the property. The top section is cut from thin outdoor plywood. This plywood piece is slotted into a two by four.

work benches portable, provide a space for ping-pong, games and small parties.

Incidentally the ping-pong and game tables should be placed on your list of future projects. The planning, decorating, painting, stenciling and carpentry required in these projects are as much fun as the fellowship which follows.

Your second list of projects will include accessories. How about a door-knocker? This easy-to-construct receptionist will give early evidence of your prowess with tools. What subject would be better than a woodpecker? Your bird should be seven or eight inches in height and can be cut from a piece of wood about two inches thick.

Paint him red, white, and black and add realism by using a small limb to hold the bird.

If you live on a rural route add distinction to the family mailbox by cutting out a metal or wooden design resembling bird or animal, or something signifying your name. This idea can also be used in constructing a weathervane.

In making regular furniture for your hobby room, or in creating improvised pieces from scraps and boxes, you can add the antique touch by getting acquainted with your neighbor, the welder. By moving the welding flame rapidly up and down the unfinished furniture a seared effect is created. Be sure and practice on scraps before exposing the finished articles to the flame.

Bookcases, chests, fireplace

A Verse for Today . . .

Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.—HEB. 4:16

Daily Anecdote

Love of Money

The Reverend Russell Conwell, Philadelphia clergyman, was a firm believer in every man amassing as great and honest a fortune as he could in order that he might help others along the way. He often brought out this point in his sermons at the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia. One day after he had talked along these lines in a sermon, a young man, evidently much perplexed, came to call on him in his study, asking what he meant by advocating that every man should get money, when the Bible stated that money is the root of all evil.

Dr. Conwell replied, "I never read that in the Bible, son. Here is a Bible, let us see what it says." Opening it to the passage in question Dr. Conwell asked the young man to read it aloud. He read, "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Who said the "bowl" haircut is a modern idea?

Unfortunately this Anglican preacher had too many reasons for satirizing the Puritans. Born in Hebron, Conn., he was nevertheless an ardent Loyalist. He advised his congregation not to send aid or supplies to Boston when the American Revolution came.

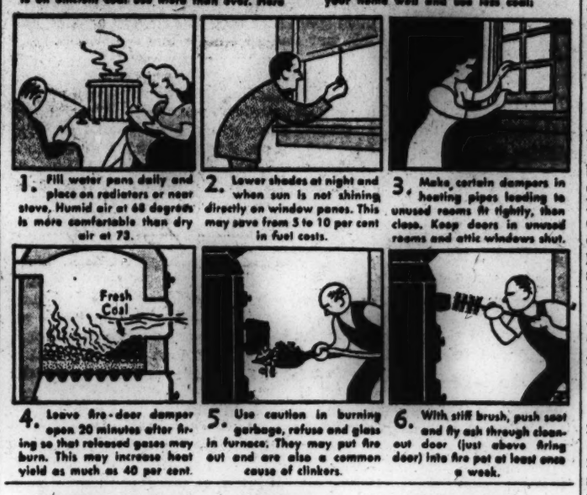
The Sons of Liberty paid him a visit. He took their hint and fled to England. His book of "Blue Laws" was his revenge. But the long list of blue laws was never placed on the statute books.

Peters returned to America in 1806 and bought land claims on the Mississippi River. But Congress refused to allow his title.

Lest we be too hard on our friend Peters, let us remember that many colonial laws similar to the ones he described did exist. And furthermore, one must be careful. For still on the statute books of certain states are old, outworn laws that are never enforced.

6 TIPS TO CUT YOUR COAL BILL

MANY householders in fuel oil-rationed zones are shoveling coal for the first time this year. In all parts of the U.S.A. emphasis is on efficient coal use more than ever. Here are six hints, prepared by Luther Herr of the U.S. Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, a federal agency. They tell you how to heat your home well and use less coal:



1. Fill water pans daily and place on radiators or near stove. Humid air at 68 degrees is more comfortable than dry air at 73.
2. Lower shades at night and when sun is not shining directly on window panes. This may save from 5 to 10 per cent in fuel costs.
3. Make certain dampers in heating pipes leading to unused rooms fit tightly, then close. Keep doors in unused rooms and attic windows shut.
4. Leave fire-door damper open 20 minutes after firing so that released gases may burn. This may increase heat yield as much as 40 per cent.
5. Use caution in burning garbage, refuse and glass in furnace. They may put fire out and are also a common cause of clinkers.
6. With stiff brush, push soot and fly ash through cleanout door (just above firing door) into fire pot at least once a week.

You Can't Do That—or Can You?

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath."

"No one shall wear clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above two shillings a yard."

"No one shall run on the Sabbath-day, or walk in the garden or elsewhere, except to and from meeting."

These, and many others, are colonial rulings reported by the Reverend Samuel Peters of Connecticut in his 1781 book, "A General History of Connecticut." For years these "Blue Laws" were regarded as fact. Yet of his long list of "laws," many have been shown to be forgeries. Life in colonial times was not quite as "blue" as Mr. Peters painted it.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round, according to a cap."

"And when caps are not to be found," continued the Rev. Peters, "they substituted the hard shell of a pumpkin, which being put on the head every Saturday, the hair is cut, by the shell, all around the head."

In Lighter Vein

Make Up Your Mind Dept.

From the Help Wanted section of a New York paper comes this interesting advertisement:

ICE INSTRUCTOR; must know how to skate, no experience necessary. Interview after 2 p. m. Thursday and Friday. Apply Gay Blades, 230 West 52nd.

Disappointing News

A German pilot brought down in England said to the R. A. F. men:

"This is the fourth time I have been brought down in an enemy country. I was brought down in Poland and my conquering Führer came along and liberated me in a day or two. The same thing happened in Belgium and in France, so why should I worry? My Führer will soon be here in England."

"You had better tell your Führer to hurry up," said the R. A. F. man. "You're sailing to Canada tomorrow."—Exchange.

The Barrymore Bite

The late John Barrymore was merciless with young actresses who overacted their roles. Once, in the movies, he was playing a poignant scene with an ingenue fresh out of dramatic school. The young actress, untrained in the subtleties, kept waving her arms to express her emotions. Barrymore watched her gesticulations with extreme distaste. Then, staring down his nose at her, he icily inquired:

"Must you swim?"—Milwaukee Journal.

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: Perhaps that Brooklyn school which teaches its patrons how to walk without wearing down their shoe soles in the wrong places also has a short course on how to tiptoe to conserve rubber.

Detroit News: You can say this for the many young lawyers in Washington, that they never get up a questionnaire that's too clear. They're professional.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Henceforth, our personal lives will be under the management of Manpower Chief McNutt. Paul will find out what we are doing and tell us to hurry and do something else.

100 P. C. Co-operation

Natal (South Africa) Daily News

Natal

An elderly native arrived at the office of a Native Commissioner in the Northern Transvaal, travel stained, weary, and hungry. A native policeman provided food and when the old man had rested sufficiently to talk he asked to be taken to the Commissoner as he wanted to talk about the war.

"There is a little niche," he said to the Commissioner.

"What do you want to know about the war?" interrupted the busy Commissioner.

"There is a little niche," began the native all over again.

Patience was one of the qualities of the Commissioner. He leant back and listened.

"And in that niche," continued the old man, "my wife and I placed our slender savings. No one knew of the hiding place. We heard there was a war . . . money was required for food and clothing for the men fighting for the protection of our country.

"After a long consultation, my wife and I took from the niche under the thatch on the top of the wall all that we had saved. Here is the money."

He handed over a grimy bag containing small coins to the value of 10s. "That is all we have," he said.

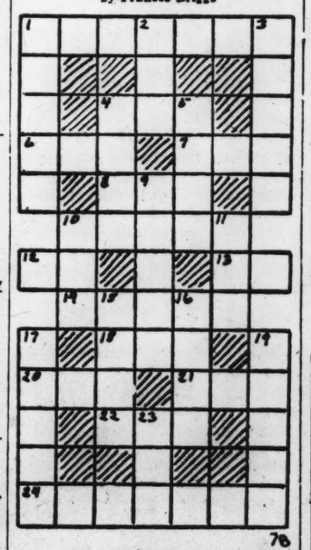
He had walked 80 miles to present his entire fortune.

Ireland's First Air Line

The first domestic air line in Ireland was opened recently, from Dublin to Limerick.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

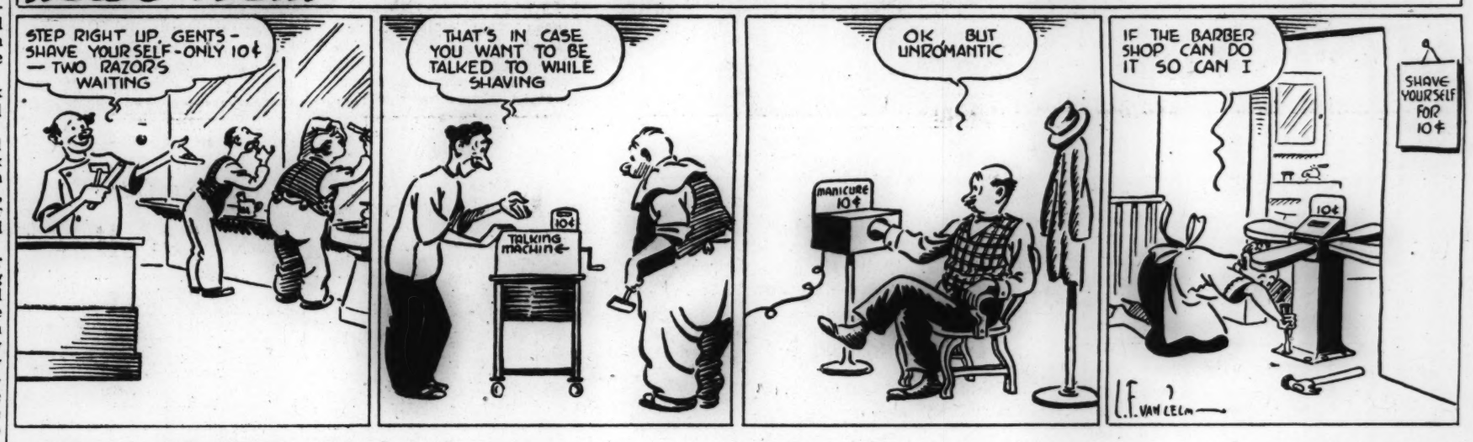


Across
1—Who is author of "Abie's Irish Rose"?
4—Would you fly, sew, or eat bombazine?
6—What creature in nursery rhyme "went to buy butter when butter was dear"?
7—A fairy.
8—The orang is what?
10—At wedding performed by Parson Hook, Jenny Wren is what?
12—Appomattox River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
13—Near.
14—What is Parsifal's singing voice in Wagner's opera?
18—Wikky saying.
20—On what part of Mrs. Siddons' dress would you look for Reynolds' signature of his painting?
21—What is a fresh-water cyprinoid food fish of Europe?
22—Three-toed sloths are what?
24—What was nationality of Luis de Morales, painter?

Down
1—What is middle name of John Garner, former Vice-President of U. S.?
2—What instrument is used for spreading concrete?
3—Light rowboat is what?
4—What appears with crescent in Turkish flag?
5—The damsel is what?
9—Beethoven's so-called "Emperor Concerto" was written for what instrument?
10—Wool of what creature goes into witches' cauldron in "Macbeth"?
11—4 Across had but one what?
15—Who is Reuben Haredale's daughter in "Barnaby Rudge"?
16—What was first name of Mr. Skinner, American actor?
17—What game is associated with "Through the Looking-Glass"?
19—State of Georgia is famed for what fruit?
23—What is an electrified particle?

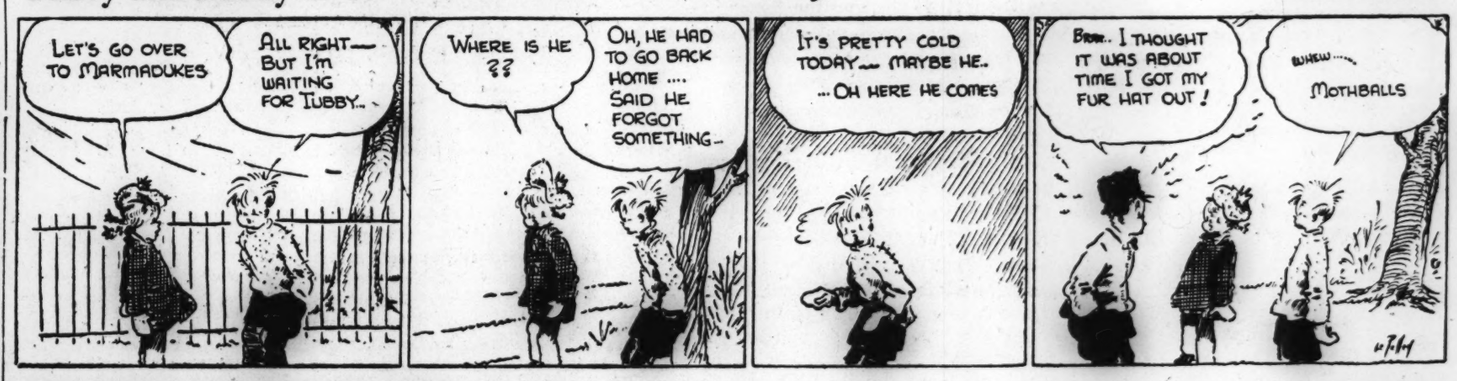
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — STAUNTON, VA.—*Barber shop here, being short of help, invites customers to shave themselves for 10¢.*


STEP RIGHT UP, GENTS—SHAVE YOURSELF—ONLY 10¢—TWO RAZORS WAITING
THAT'S IN CASE YOU WANT TO BE TALKED TO WHILE SHAVING
10¢
TALKING MACHINE
OK, BUT UNROMANTIC
MANICURE 10¢
IF THE BARBER SHOP CAN DO IT SO CAN I
SHAVE YOURSELF FOR 10¢
10¢
L.F. VAN LEER

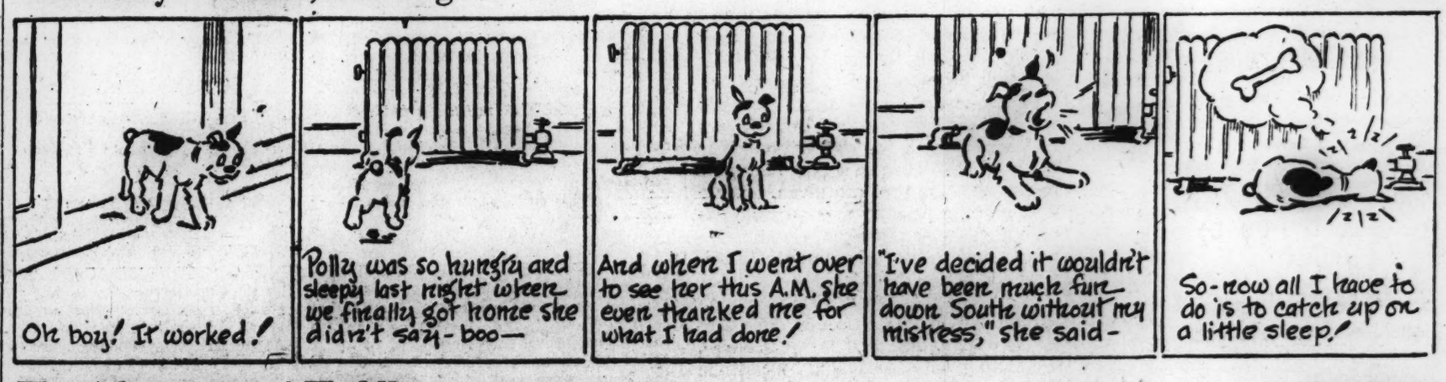
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Hat Is Here! Season's Greetings!*

By Le Pelley


LET'S GO OVER TO MARMADUKES
ALL RIGHT— BUT I'M WAITING FOR TUBBY..
WHERE IS HE ??
OH, HE HAD TO GO BACK HOME .... SAID HE FORGOT SOMETHING..
IT'S PRETTY COLD TODAY... MAYBE HE.. ..OH HERE HE COMES
BRRR.. I THOUGHT IT WAS ABOUT TIME I GOT MY FUR HAT OUT!
WHEW..... MOTHBALLS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Z—z—z!*

By Rodgers


Oh boy! It worked!
Polly was so hungry and sleepy last night where we finally got home she didn't say- boo—
And when I went over to see her this A.M. she even thanked me for what I had done!
"I've decided it wouldn't have been much fun down South without my mistress," she said-
So-now all I have to do is to catch up on a little sleep!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Promissory Note*

By The Hagers

"This box is filled with currency And silver coins!" I cried with glee.

"Tell Aunt Matilda, Waddles, quick!" And Bessy gave a joyful kick.

"A strongbox!" Aunt Matilda cried. "Look, Waddles! Here's a note inside:

"My country helped me years ago. Should she need help—all this I owe!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Scholarships for Soldiers

It is related that when a traveler brought the first lens to England, the monks destroyed the bit of glass, holding it devilish even to want to peer into the microscopic. The Puritans who helped throw off the repressions of the Dark Ages had a lively appreciation that pursuit of knowledge is inextricably a part of that free atmosphere in which religion according to individual conscience, and government by consent of the governed, flourish.

They brought this viewpoint to the New World, where their schools rose in the clearings almost as swiftly as their churches. And they gave this heritage to America. You might have driven through the "Dust Bowl" when the dust and the poverty was densest and although store windows were boarded up, you found a bright brick schoolhouse, its flag unfurled on a newly painted pole. In the high Rockies, on the parched plains, in the bad lands and in the desert no less than along the green valleys and coastal shelves, you find colleges forwarding that liberality of thought in which, as a by-product, arts and invention flourish.

And how important this has been! It is sometimes asserted — and it is partially true — that Nazi Germany illustrates what can be done in a single generation by blotting liberality from the schools and focusing them upon reactionary purposes.

Now, what have we said? We have said that liberal education is essential to democratic progress. And why do we need to say it? Because America, which has always cherished its colleges, is now seriously damaging a large number of them without adequately realizing it.

The raw material of the colleges, the youth, is also the raw material of the fighting forces; the technology of the colleges is the implement, largely, of today's type of warfare.

Those 200 or 300 colleges that are to be selected under the plan just announced in Washington for the training of some 250,000 men for the Army and Navy will be called upon, in the main, for technological teaching. This will occupy their facilities and doubtless permit them to carry on, even maintaining part of their classical and liberal arts work. But those schools having few women students, if any, and who have rightly seen their orbit as the nurturing of the great liberal tradition, seem left on a bit of a spot.

The problem is big and not easy of answer. Some schools have large endowments and can afford to devote their plant and energies to the few under 18, the undrafted and others remaining to them. Others may be so situated they can enter more fully into adult education, thus becoming of great service to their communities.

For the others, we offer a proposal for discussion. It would appear there is an obvious link between the present plight of the colleges and the situation that will confront young men demobilized. The good of the country demands that these young men shall eventually obtain the education now denied to them by the war.

Yet experience after the last war showed it was difficult for many to make the financial and personal readjustments to student life. However—and this is the nub of our suggestion—if the Government were to purchase scholarships, or partial scholarships, for young men now being taken from college, some financial support would be at hand to tide the schools over this tight period and some tangible incentive would be established to pull these boys back to the enriching, liberal atmosphere of academic halls.

The present situation has such profound potentialities, it deserves national consideration on a very high level.

Standard U. S. Equipment

It's standard equipment in all branches of the service. It involves no problem of transportation. It's never rationed and seldom lost.

We refer to the American sense of humor. It's really tremendously important, especially now. It's as much a part of the "war effort" as food or ammunition, and it bobs up in the oddest places.

In mid-Atlantic, for instance, when an American merchantman went down under a submarine attack. The U-boat promptly surfaced to learn the identity of its prey. "What's the name of your ship?" the German captain demanded of the lifeboat crews.

"She's the S. S. Bunchabananas," shouted a sailor quick as a flash.

It's not just bravado, this wisecracking habit of Americans. It's not because they're scared. Rather, it's a sure sign that in spite of the tough spot they may be in, regardless of their fear, they're still on top.

It's an important weapon, this sense of humor, and one with which the enemy cannot cope—for it's beyond his comprehension. May it always be standard equipment for every American.

Bizerte—Fortress

When Secretary Stimson warned Americans to be prepared for news of hard going in Africa, he may have been aware that stay-at-homes were already expressing impatience over the lull which followed the first excitement of the American invasion. The armchair legions may only have had a taste of the test that is in store for them.

Before the Axis is cleaned out of Africa, Bizerte must be taken. This is by now probably a formidably fortified city. Some reports describe it as second in strength of all fortresses on the Mediterranean, the first being Gibraltar. At Bizerte the Axis will be fighting defensively but that does not mean the forces there will be at a great disadvantage. There are times when the defense is stronger than offense, given equal resources and a limited field to hold. The stand of MacArthur's men in the Philippines, the stand of the Russians at Stalingrad—these illustrate the staying power of well-lodged troops.

The present static interlude, and the minor setbacks which American troops have sustained, are occasioned in large part by the fact that the deal with Darlan opened up for swift occupation vast stretches of territory which the military staffs had previously to count on fighting for. The easy advance has placed the armies far ahead of their supplies.

When equipment catches up, Bizerte will begin to feel very uncomfortable for Axis tenants. But assumptions that it will prove a push-over are liable to be disappointed. The easiest way to fight a war is to expect to fight it the hard way. Relatively short supply routes are available to the Axis. And Bizerte is valuable enough to Hitler to make great Nazi sacrifices seem likely. They will have to be matched with endurance by Bizerte's attackers.

Gas to the Front

Complaints about the denial of gasoline to private drivers on America's East Coast were quickly stilled when word came through that this action was to meet a call from the forces in Africa. Citizens were not only ready but proud to undergo some temporary inconveniences to insure adequate supplies of gasoline for the boys at the front.

Complaints virtually disappeared; curiosity remained. How long would it last? What should be called an emergency need? Would the ration be reduced? What was the need that it couldn't be foreseen? Hadn't the Allies expected to go into Tunisia so fast? Is ordinary "gas" good enough for the planes and tanks in Africa, or is the need once more one for tank cars to haul high-test fuel? Or is there some new use of ships which makes unexpected demands for bunker oil which in turn can only by met by using tank cars that have been carrying gasoline?

Such questions are natural. Answers are not required, certainly not answers that will inform the enemy. But it is essential that there be complete candor in the answers that are given. Morale will be improved by any possible explanation which makes clearer the connection between home front sacrifices and action overseas.

It is important too, that Washington should try harder to sense the effect of its orders. The first sudden moves, conflicting and confusing, weakened confidence in the Government. They spread fear and caused wasteful runs on gasoline stations. Earlier assurances that the ban was temporary would have avoided much of this. The inclusion of B and C cards was a wise change. It helped morale because many A-card holders who have refrained from asking for higher rating are convinced that B's and C's cover too much non-essential driving.

But most Americans know this is their war and they won't let either private chiseling or official bungling keep them from doing whatever is necessary to win it.

Our Readers Say—

"War of Awakening"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It occurred to me that one might accomplish some real good in evolving a name for this war and so I have this suggestion:

The War of Awakening

After all, this war is responsible for the greatest awakening that the American people have apparently ever had. They have awakened along so many different lines and I am not so sure that this is not true of most of the other countries of the world.

Nashville, Tenn. — FRED T. WATSON

"No Restrictions"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "No Restrictions" certainly opened my eyes. As a mother of a son soon to be eighteen, I was heartily in favor of the O'Daniel amendment restricting the use of 'teen age men in combat until they had a year's training. I felt this amendment would protect our 'teen age boys and never stopped to consider that the Army's desire is to give our boys the best training possible, and will do so without amendments or restrictions.

Thanks to this fine editorial, I can see that what we all need is more confidence and trust in those in charge of our armed forces.

San Francisco — EDNA J. PARKHILL

"Two-Way Crossing"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may amuse, and interest, you to hear that I have recently received a clipping cut from The Christian Science Monitor sent from some undesignated place down under, from New Caledonia, I have good reason to believe. Rather neat, don't you think, this two-way crossing of the Pacific!

My soldier correspondent writes he is receiving more or less regularly not only The Christian Science Monitor but the Reader's Digest, the Saturday Evening Post, and the American Home. — ELSA REHMANN

Rockport, Mass.

"First in the Hearts—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several years ago I was attracted to the name of R. H. Markham as the author of a series of articles on the Holy Land, and the making of the Bible, and I preserved those articles in a scrapbook for ready reference.

Since then I have endeavored to read everything Mr. Markham has written and they have all proved profitable and inspiring.

I shall never forget the evening Mr. Markham spoke to the Institute of International Relations at Grinnell, Iowa, in the summer of 1940, when, in answer to the question from that audience, meeting to discuss the ways of peace: "Do you really believe that war is the only means to stop Hitler?" Mr. Markham gravely replied: "I had hoped with you that some peaceful method would prevail but now I am convinced that only physical force can stop Hitler." That answer to us complacent Iowans "stabbed us wide awake."

I have just finished reading Mr. Markham's article on George Washington in his recent series. It is masterful in its historical understanding and clear discernment of our democratic principles. I can but wish that every public school student of history in our land could spend at least one period in the study and discussion of that great article, "First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

HARRIET A. CUNNINGHAM

Winslow, Ariz.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Closing In on Him

The Unconquerables

They Still Retain Their Humor

Laughter continues to be a potent secret weapon of Europe's conquered peoples, and the grim Nazis have yet to find armor thick enough to ward off the thrusts of wit, sarcasm and satire directed against them.

In Norway recently the Quislingists had to forbid all newspaper mention of Oslo's rat-extermination campaign. One leading journal lent enthusiastic support of the drive of two years ago, with a strong editorial entitled: "Out With the Rats!" To readers who substituted the word "Nazis" for "rats," the editorial provided no end of delight and it was plain that the writer had planned it that way. When Quisling's official newspaper ran an indignant editorial in reply, the laughter was all the louder.

In more sober vein, a Swedish newspaper reports that the Nazis have forbidden the singing of Martin Luther's famous hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," in Norwegian churches because of the stanza containing the lines:

> Their dreaded prince no more
> Can harm us as of yore;
> His rage we can endure,
> For, lo! His doom is sure.

Suspicious Nazis fear that the Norwegians may at times think of Hitler when they sing about the "dreaded prince."

Meanwhile in the Netherlands the able subjects of Queen Wilhelmina continue to find ways of drowning out unwelcome Nazi speakers. When a crowd does not peal its bicycle bells for this purpose, it may resort to such cheering and applause that the speaker gives up in disgust.

But a new stratagem was used to halt a Dutch Nazi propagandist who sought, by loudspeaker, to address the town of Hilbarenbeek. No sooner had he begun orating than the carillon of a near-by church inexplicably began to play. The Nazi shouted for fifteen minutes, his every syllable drowned out by the bells. Finally he had to compel the burgomaster to order the Air Raid sentry atop the church tower to turn off the music.

By such tricks and thrusts, by subtly-phrased newspaper announcements and by anti-Nazi jokes that spread like wildfire, the unconquerable people have made humor and derision a powerful part of their "war of nerves" against the Nazis.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Incoming Congress

By Frank L. Perrin

Seldom, if ever, have those who spoke at the November elections in the United States spoken more clearly and emphatically than in their latest unwritten mandate of authority to Congress. So clear and emphatic is this new warrant of authority that it cannot fail to strengthen the hands and raise the courage of members traditionally bound to accept the dictates of intrenched party authority. In this middle ground which recently has been defined and which separates independent Democratic legislators from those still submissive to titular party leadership, there appear, as the day of the assembling of the new Congress draws near, encouraging indications of insistence upon a new order of legislative procedure.

There will be, from present indications, no sporadic or concerted effort to slacken or lessen the war effort anywhere. Indeed the apparent purpose of both the new and a growing minority of returning members of both House and Senate is to speed up and encourage production of essential matériel by the wise and prudent elimination of impediments in the form of overlapping authority and extravagant and unnecessary expenditures.

* * *

It may be insisted that even the most astute student and analyst would be unable to estimate, in a by-election—in a so-called off-year test of popular opinion—the trend of decisive thought. But it must be admitted that in the November elections of this year the cross-section voting showed clearly that the issues were understood and definitely joined. The American people are awake to the realization that unless and until they speak quickly and definitely, the impetus already given to usurpation of individual and States' rights by centralized authority, now as in recent years under the guise of actual or declared emergency, will proceed to the point of actual danger.

There is no need to insist, even if circumstances and the record seem to warrant such a conclusion, that those who have carried us far along the line of danger in the direction of centralization have been actuated by ulterior or selfish motives. It is sufficient to realize, and realizing to be forwarned, that a halt must be ordered, and that the order must be enforced. It must ever be insisted that no departure, except in the emergency of war or national disaster, must be permitted from the line of defined Constitutional authority.

There are encouraging indications that the writing on the wall has already been read and interpreted, and that its warning will be heeded. If this is true, the people may expect to be reassured by the forthcoming message to the new Congress. At the moment there is but one great purpose. This is the successful and speedy promotion of the war in which we and our Allies are engaged. There are no star-chamber governmental projects to be tested in the political laboratory. There are no voters to be impressed that a sympathetic Senator or Representative may be returned to Washington by a grateful constituency. The objective now is a worthy one in the achievement of which those of both major political parties unreservedly unite.

It is that we and our children and children's children may ever, in the days and years to come, divest ourselves of partisan bias, of self-seeking, and of fear of even a benign political dictatorship, that we rejoice in the American way of trusting our religious, social and political freedom to authority wisely and popularly delegated.

* * *

More importantly, perhaps, we have learned, or are learning, to estimate in its true proportion the responsibility and power of each, individually, to reclaim and perpetuate rights bestowed and rights reserved by the Constitution. These, like faculties bestowed, may be forfeited or neglected by abuse or neglect. The Grand Charter of American liberty and democracy is written in words that are not misunderstood except by connivance or collusion. There is no dangerous fringe or indefinite border line to confuse or mislead. In necessary interpretation or desired classification the established Court has, with rare exceptions and despite imposed interference or undue influence, drawn a line of interpretation, intent, and application clearly.

A people thus secured in their right to the pursuit of happiness instinctively give all that is necessary to the defense and preservation of that right. That necessity imposes an unusual regimen of service, of the denial of creature comforts, of sharing, even of sorrow, all deplore. But in all this there may be learned a lesson which otherwise we would not have learned. This is to appreciate and better safeguard those blessings of freedom which we have sometimes valued too carelessly.

Mirror of World Opinion

Private Enterprise in Planning

The business community of the Nation, if it should want to avoid grave and insurmountable difficulties, will do well to give the subject of postwar planning its most earnest consideration.

The so-called Government planners place a major emphasis upon Government control and direction of our national economy during the transition or reconstruction period. They propose permanent programs of Government spending and credits in order to supply the necessary purchasing power and provide employment. They are aided and abetted in this by a large number of men in every walk of life who have lost faith in private enterprise and are seeking succor in the hands of the Government.

We are of the opinion that the regenerative forces of a dynamic private enterprise will have to be depended upon and fully utilized in the transition from war to peace. Postwar planning that assumes as its central theme the premise that Government-controlled and Government-planned economy can be a substitute for an intelligent private enterprise economy, betray rank ignorance of the underlying factors involved.—*Real Estate News*, Chicago.

The Wide Horizon

Concerning Imperialism

By R. H. Markham

A number of well-intentioned and high-minded people have been grieved by Mr. Churchill's statement that he did not consider it his role to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. Mr. Churchill's declaration has been considered out of harmony with present-day trends toward establishing better world relations. His attitude, it has been asserted, belongs to the sad and oppressive past rather than to a bright future of freedom and equality.

That the words "empire" and "imperialism" should grieve sincere persons trying to build a better world order is not strange, but perhaps much of this grief is misplaced. It is quite plain that no person has done more to save the world from the terrible domination of Hitlerism than has Winston Churchill. It is equally plain that no country so far has done more to prevent the triumph of Nazi despotism, cruelty and falsehood than the British Commonwealth of Nations, often called the British Empire. The year between the fall of France and Hitler's attack on Russia was a critical one for the whole world.

Another big factor in stopping Hitler has been and is Russia, also an empire. The force which one may believe will soon play a greater role than either Great Britain or Russia is the United States, another very powerful State. The very fact that the United States is usually known as America shows it has assumed continental dimensions. It is a kind of empire. Ever since the time of President Monroe, it has made claims that are similar to imperial claims. It is a very striking fact that at this extremely critical moment, only empires or states with the dimensions of empires have been able to preserve freedom and order in the world.

* * *

Those persons who wish to establish freedom and justice and good will in the world must remember that at present the only successful champions of such ideals are very powerful States. It is true that we have thirty United Nations. But the restoration of freedom in the world depends chiefly on four of them, the United States, the British Commonwealth, the Union of Soviet Republics, and China. And it is equally certain that if freedom, justice and order are to prevail in the future they must have very powerful champions.

What fair man would wish to gainsay that without Great Britain Hitler's despotism would have triumphed over most of the earth and a cloud of darkness would have settled over most churches, schools, courts, families and all international organizations? Most of the world would have been turned into a dungeon had it not been for Britain. And that applies not only to the nineteen-forties, but also to other critical decades in the past. Now, since that is indisputably the case, those who really desire freedom and good will and decent international relations should be cautious about wanting to liquidate one of the chief champions of these ideals.

This does not mean that the British Commonwealth should continue indefinitely to "own" India or other parts of the world. It does not mean that a noble and extensive world league or union should not be established. Such a union will surely be set up after a United Nations victory. But what is now happening does very clearly show that such a union, in order to be effective, must be built around a few mighty champions of liberty. Such a union must have power and that power, inescapably, will reside chiefly in powerful States. One such State is the British Commonwealth.

* * *

There are somewhat over a score of States in Europe. Without the British Commonwealth, all of them together could not have withstood the German combination for domination. There are over a score of States in the New World. Without the United States, all of them together could not resist a German-Japanese drive against them. These are very plain facts. There will be no order, unless the champions of order have power. Order and justice are not served by weakening or liquidating the bulwarks of order.

So, in tomorrow's better world there must be among the leaders a strong British Commonwealth and a strong United States. The centuries leave clear and unmistakable historical records. One of these records is that the leading champions of international understanding and freedom and justice are Great Britain and the United States. If builders of order, fearing the word empire, should demolish those pillars their "temple of peace" would fall in ruins. In fact, it would never be built.

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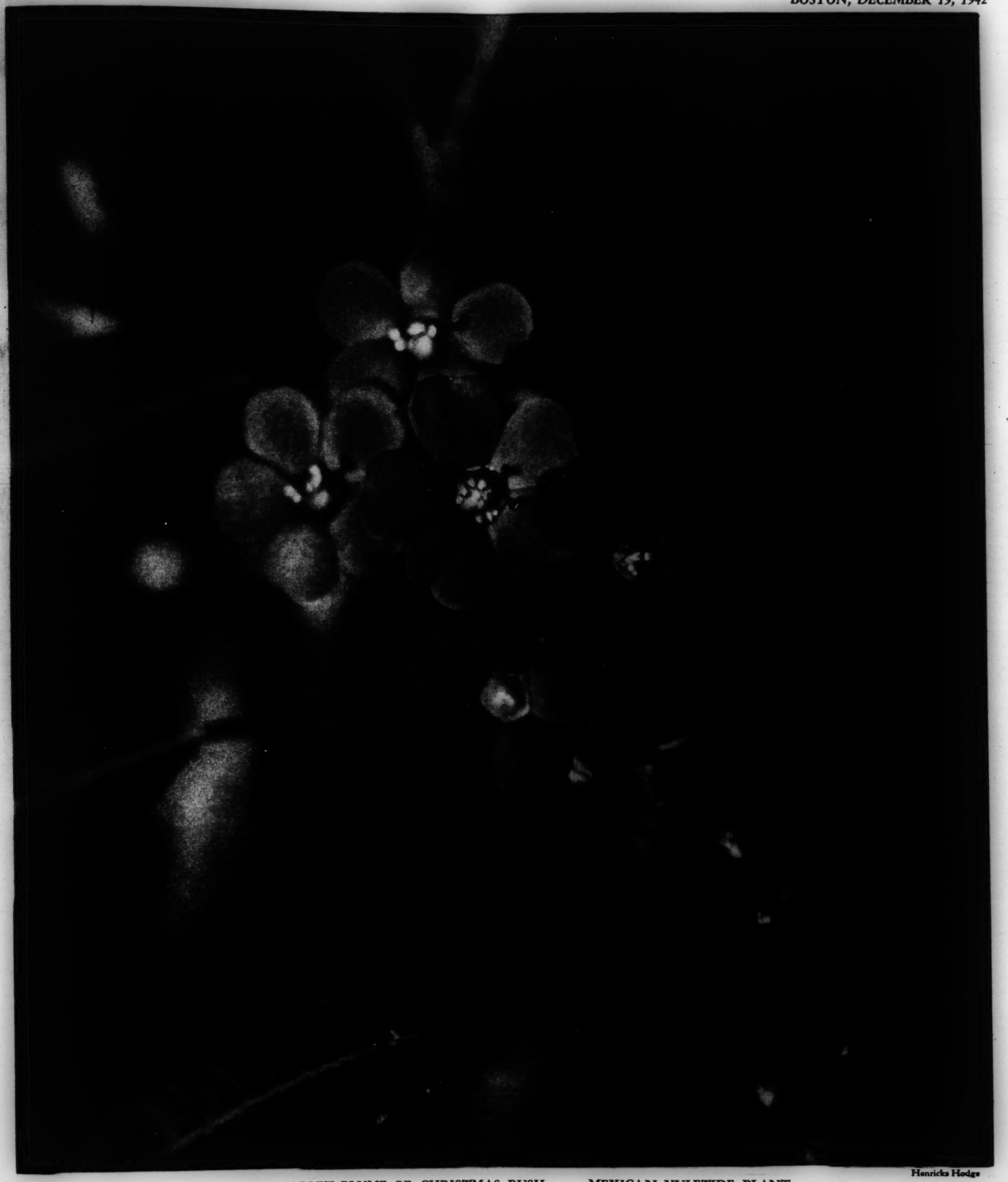
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, DECEMBER 19, 1942



Henricks Hodge

THE SCARLET PLUME OR CHRISTMAS BUSH • MEXICAN YULETIDE PLANT

THE FOUR FREEDOMS . . . . . *By R. H. Markham* . . . . . Page Eight

From Decatur to Eisenhower

By Francis M. Mansfield

Courtesy of Grolier Club, N. Y. C., lent by President Roosevelt; Associated Press

COMMANDER PREBLE ENGAGING TRIPOLI'S GUNS, AUG. 3, 1804

This Old Print Was in a Grolier Club Naval Print Exhibition. The U. S. Bombers (Below) Shown Flying Toward a North African Target, November, 1942

SOMETHING MORE than a year ago press dispatches reported the bombarding of Derna, in Tripoli, by units of the British Navy. About the same time a United States destroyer, the Reuben James, was sunk by a Nazi U-boat. Derna was first bombarded in 1798 and a landing party, led by William Eaton, a forgotten man, a Connecticut Yankee, put ashore and brought about the capitulation of the town. The exploit inspired the poem, "Derna," by John Greenleaf Whittier.

The year following, Eaton was appointed consul at Tunis and concluded with that country the first treaty ever made with a foreign power on behalf of the United States. The Legislature of Massachusetts bestowed upon Eaton a free grant of 10,000 acres of land in Maine as an award.

Reuben James, in the naval battle before Tripoli in Barbary, under the then Lieut. Stephen Decatur, saved the life of his superior by interposing himself between the cutlass of a close-in fighting Turk, and a century and a half later made the front page.

American intervention against the pirates of Barbary came only to a climax in 1803, after three centuries of maritime brigandage which the British and the French had been unable to suppress. It was the American expedition under Commodore Preble which ended the piratical reign of the Berbers.

Actually it was the shore warfare in Tripoli, in which Eaton played his part, that first put the U. S. Marines on the roster and gave birth to their battle hymn, "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli." Eaton's descent upon Tunis was made overland across the Libyan desert, where Americans today are treading the outskirts. There was intrigue, deceit and evasion on all hands, but Eaton's mission at this time being purely diplomatic, it was without doubt one of the first and best examples of what could be done by initiative and firmness, backed by a great nation then only in its infancy. Such a page of history makes good reading today.

The old geographers defined the Barbary Coast as generically covering that of the Mediterranean from Tripoli west and around the bulge of Morocco to Salé on the Atlantic, whose piratical crews plied their nefarious trade far out to sea in the Western Ocean. The Mediterranean was more or less a closed sea, where the trade and profession of piracy was even capitalized, and the Bashaws, Deys, and Beys received 10 per cent of the loot in men and goods which their subsidized henchmen brought back to port. Rich captives could buy their freedom; the poor were sold into slavery.

English and French trading in the Mediterranean up to the end of the eighteenth century had suffered grievously. By that time the young republic of the United States had its own ships on the seas and, already having felt the blows of piracy, thought to have a try at suppression once for all, with no thought of appeasement or tribute.

The chief bases from which the pirates operated were Salé in Morocco; Algiers, in Algeria (where American troops only in these last weeks waded in and took it, almost without a shot); Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary—where Italy had gained a "protecting" foothold only as recent as 1912, and where the war in North Africa is perhaps to come to its final victory for the Allied Nations of today.

* * *

Before the days of steam, victory in sea warfare of any kind usually came to those of the fastest ships and the greatest striking power close up. The Barbary pirates started out with galleys propelled by oars, but in the seventeenth century these gave way to the swift feluccas, or lateen-rigged, fast sailing, typical Mediterranean craft, still seen today. A renegade Scotsman, as adviser to the pirate admiral at Tripoli, proposed this as means of speeding up the industry by utilizing sailing craft, which he assured them, and rightly, could outmaneuver anything which France or Britain had yet put into water in these parts. It was then, as a result, that the piracy of Barbary became a major enterprise.

The protagonist of the drama, less romantic than thrilling, though in no way swashbuckling, in which the United States Navy was to play its great part, was Stephen Decatur, with a strain of ancestry which stemmed back to the Huguenots.

Stephen Decatur was born to his profession, his father having been a privateer working out from Maryland's eastern shore during the Revolutionary War, his grandfather also a seafarer. He was first a midshipman in the frigate United States, in 1798; lieutenant in the following year; and in 1801-02 in the Essex of Commodore Dale's Tripolitan expedition.

Off Tripoli, in 1803, in the fleet of Commodore Preble, under Captain Bainbridge, Decatur, in a four-gun ketch, the Intrepid, a transformed Neapolitan-built craft, volunteered to go to the aid of the U. S. Philadelphia, which had grounded off the port and was actually in the hands of the Bashaw's minions.

Seventy-odd men, all volunteers like Decatur, filled the Intrepid to the water's edge, and amid a great blow the little craft rode out its rigors for nine days while lying before the town and its castle-crowned hill, the Philadelphia looming intermittently through the gusts, still lying grounded on the bar before the town.

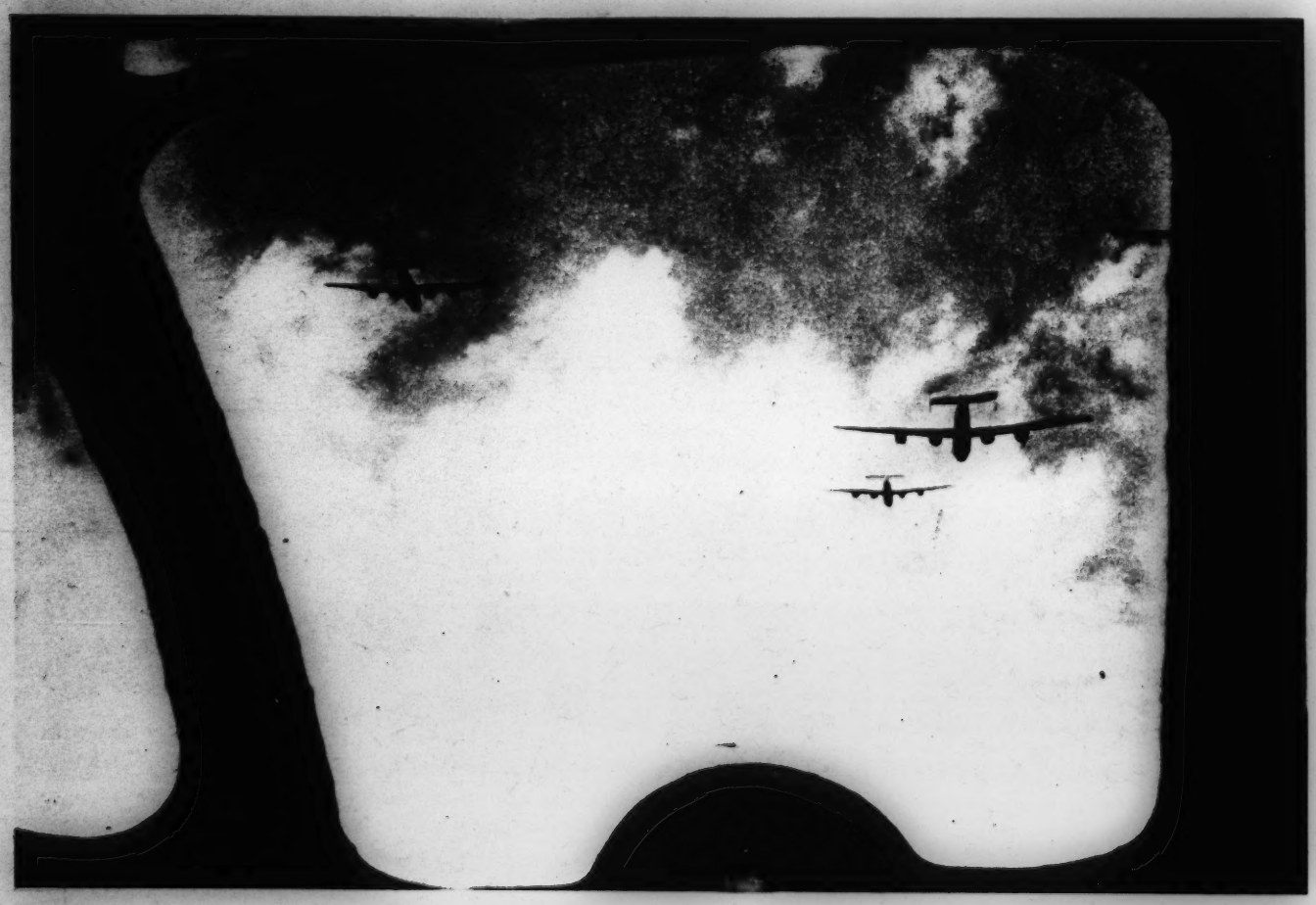
* * *

The venture was, if not desperate, at least filled with unknown factors which another but the young lieutenant might well have feared. The Philadelphia lay almost at the harbor's mouth, under 10 shore batteries of an unknown number of cannon. The Bashaw's fleet was on the qui vive, manned ready for action by as bloodthirsty a crew of cutthroats as the seamen of any civilized nation had ever attacked—up to that time. The Philadelphia had 45 guns of its own, all workable, in the pirates' hands on board.

The Intrepid, low in the water, had but four small cannon and of other weapons only the classic cutlasses and a pistol, which Decatur himself carried. With Decatur in command was one MacDonough, later to win glory on Lake Champlain.

Decatur had taken on an Italian pilot and interpreter, as ardently fired in passion against the Tripolitans as Decatur himself and his men. He parleyed with the Bashaw's watchmen, who warned the Intrepid to keep off. The pilot asked that they might be allowed to come alongside the Philadelphia to retrieve an anchor which had been lost, only wishing to pass a mooring line through the forechains, which was done, though no assent had been given by the Bashaw's men. When discovered, the alarm was sounded. By

(Continued on page 15)



Quigley

"... Glories stream from heaven afar, Heavenly hosts sing alleluia ..."

Wide World. Agnes Wilcox Campbell

PANAMA EXPORTS INCREASING QUANTITIES OF RUBBER
A Native Panamanian (Top) Taps a Rubber Tree With His Machete. Local Workers (Above) Preparing a Rubber Shipment to the United States

Rubber From Panama by Air

By Agnes Wilcox Campbell

FIRST FRUIT of the Panama-U. S. Rubber Reserve Company contract signed on Sept. 11 by Panama's Minister of Foreign Affairs Octavio Fábrega and Dr. J. L. Apodaca, Special Representative in charge of the Field Offices of the Rubber Reserve Company in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, was the 17-ton shipment of crude rubber which left the Republic of Panama recently, via U. S. Army airplane destined for San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Apodaca predicts that before long Panama would be shipping 400 tons a year.

In return for a monopoly on the entire supply of raw rubber grown in Panama, the Rubber Reserve Company (U. S. Government buying agency) has agreed to send to Panama finished rubber products which will contain the equivalent of 240 tons of raw rubber each year. It is estimated that this amount of manufactured rubber goods (which will include tires) will take care of the most vital needs of the small Republic, which less than 15 years ago switched from water-borne to motortruck transportation of all supplies brought in from the Interior (country) Provinces to Panama City, the capital.

Rubber trees in Panama are wild or semiwild. Both are of the Castilloa family, which is native to Central America. A Castilloa tree will yield from one to three pounds of dry rubber at each tapping, and trees may be tapped twice a year. To be tapped successfully and with due consideration of the tree's future welfare, Castilloa rubber trees should not be tapped until they are eight inches in diameter. The number of years needed for trees to reach this size depends upon the growing conditions of soil, amount of sun, degree of crowding by other jungle growth, etc. Trees will continue to yield many years, depending upon the skill and care of the rubber gatherer.

♦ ♦ ♦

The number of rubber trees in Panama is variously estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, scattered through vast jungle tracts. Agricultural experts of both the Panamanian and U. S. Governments agree that, for its size, the Republic of Panama has as good prospects of yield as any Latin-American nation. They stress, however, that the quantity that can be exported depends upon the amount of energy that can be put into the gruelling work of gathering and "packing out" the crude rubber slabs from the jungle.

The Rubber Reserve Company's field technician, George Seeley, has been doing pioneer work deep in the jungles of Panama for several months. His job has been to help educate the native workers, upon whose methods of tapping depend the quality of the product and upon whose care for the tree depends the quantity which will be available next year and the year after that.

Tappers work singly or in groups of two or three. There are few trails or roads in the jungle and most of the communication depends upon shallow streams where "piraguas," drawing only two or three inches of water, are the only means of transportation.

To secure the highest yield and at the same time to protect the tree from permanent damage, the "Seeley-trained" tapper cuts a vertical groove down the trunk and then runs smaller slanting cuts around the tree in such a way that they drain into the main vertical channel. The cuts should penetrate the bark only and should never completely girdle the tree. A cup or gourd hung at the bottom of the main vertical channel serves to collect the latex and a large jungle leaf (of the wild banana family) serves this purpose quite efficiently when the tapper's equipment is so primitive that it does not even include a cup. Until the Rubber Reserve Company's and the Panamanian Agricultural Department's educational programs got under way, many of the native tappers slashed the trunks of the valuable rubber trees any which way, while some even felled the trees in the misguided hope of obtaining the latex more easily.

♦ ♦ ♦

To improve the quality of the product, Mr. Seeley is striving to get the tappers to strain the latex before coagulating it into sheets. This innovation will take time to sell, however, since most of the natives think it a vast drawback because, from time immemorial, a few sticks and stones and even pieces of worn-out iron kettles have "helped the weight" of their product.

Panama's present-day rubber production will probably come for the most part from the semiwild Castilloa trees, which are somewhat easier of access, since they were planted along the banks of rivers which would afford some transportation. These trees, variously estimated at from 250,000 to 1,000,000 in number, are the result of "plantings" made 35 to 40 years ago by five different companies, who speculated and lost everything they had invested when the heavy-yielding Far East Hevea rubber pushed "Castilloa" off the market. These companies used various methods of planting, but the Darien Gold Mining Company seems to have been the only one which laid out its plantations in rows. For example, the Boston Panama Land Company originally tapped wild trees in the Montijo Bay section of Veraguas Province and later was reported to have sowed Castilloa seed broadcast over their holdings wherever the stand needed improving. The heirs of all these companies would now like to join the treasure hunt.

With such competition for labor, Panama's rubber production may suffer unless a system is worked out whereby nearly all of the purchase price (in the case of the 17-ton shipment, 31 cents per pound) goes to the individual gatherer. The Panamanian Ministry of Agriculture has made the proposal that the Rubber Reserve Company should send their buyers into the jungle towns, letting the gatherers know that they will be in such and such a town for a day or two each month for the purpose of buying the tapper's product. Whether this system has been adopted in full or not, it was understood in Panama City that such a system of reward for the jungle workers was the aim of the American company.

What Tokyo Tells the World

By Selden C. Menefee

"WHEN COLUMBUS set foot on the American continent there had been Indians living in the country. Thus it is obviously reasonable to term America an eastern Asia. . . . Even Europe recognizes Australia as part of Asia. . . . Africa is also a part of Asia. In ancient Greece it was considered part of the Asiatic continent. . . . In northern Europe there is Asiatic blood running thick in the veins of the inhabitants. . . . Therefore we may also consider Europe as part of Asia. . . .

"The Pacific Ocean is a sea for Asia. . . . The Indian Ocean must also be a sea for Asia. The Atlantic Ocean is also a part of Asia. . . . There are no Seven Seas, but only one sea, and it is connected to Japan, where the sun is rising. All oceans are to be regarded as a Great Japanese Sea."

An eminent Japanese geographer, Prof. S. Komaki of Kyoto Imperial University, expressed these fantastic sentiments in a series of lectures sponsored by the Tojo Government early in 1941. They may therefore be quoted as an official statement bearing on Japan's war aims. This is the sort of chauvinistic propaganda that the Japanese people have been fed ever since the first Russo-Japanese War, in patriotic pamphlets, army manuals, and now virtually all Japanese publications.

For the ears of the world at large, Japan's ambitions are of course stated much more modestly. She flaunts such slogans as "Asia for the Asiatics" (meaning "Asia for the Japanese"), "The New Order in Asia" (meaning "Nippon-totalitarianism for a Billion Asiatics"), and "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" (meaning "Asia as Japan's Oyster"). She covers up her aims with nice phrases about having no aggressive intentions, but wanting only to "liberate" Asia from Western imperialism. According to one official, speaking on the fifth anniversary of the "China Incident" on July 7, Japan has never invaded China; she has only helped China to drive the "aggressors" from Chinese soil.

Radio Tokyo and its 40 or more satellite stations blare forth their "Light from the East" and other programs on a 24-hour daily schedule. When it is morning in America, Nippon's high-powered propaganda is being flung in the direction of Asia proper, Australia, and the South Seas. Around midday and in the early afternoon, the beams are changed to the Near East and Europe. In the evening (morning of the following day in Tokyo), the transmitters are brought to bear on the United States and Latin America.

So far in this war, American attention has been centered chiefly on Nazi propaganda. There is good reason for this: Berlin is heard much more easily than Tokyo in most of the United States, and Goebbels' arguments are better suited to the tastes of American listeners. But the time is long since past when we could smile smugly at the fantastically self-centered appeals of the Nipponese. Events in Burma, Malaya, and even the East Indies and the Philippines have shown that weak and ineffectual propaganda, from our point of view, may be dangerously potent when it is poured out to races and nationalities that have long been restive under white government.

We have underrated Japan's strength in psychological warfare, as well as her strength in military and economic warfare. Nipponese "tourists," diplomatists, textile salesmen and Buddhist priests have been spreading the gospel of the New Order in Asia for a long time, and the groundwork has been laid for a willing audience in many areas of the Far East. The Japanese Foreign Office has spent thousands of yen in the United States, too, on lecture tours, pamphlets, and subsidies for American schoolteacher tourists. The flow of Rising Sun propaganda to America was largely cut off on Dec. 7, 1941, but even here there are native fascists, members of minority races and sentimental admirers of Japan, who are or could be influenced by Tokyo's propaganda.

In its broadcasts to North America, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and made available by the OWI, Radio Tokyo follows in general the well-known Axis strategy of "divide and conquer." Its larger aims are threefold: first, to promote dissension along racial, economic, political, and religious lines in the United States; second, to split us away from our Allies, especially Britain and China, by spreading reports of their military weakness and moral iniquity; and third, to encourage isolationist sentiment by convincing us that Japan has no designs on the Western Hemisphere, that we have no moral right to intervene in Asia, and that in any case we cannot possibly defeat Japan. Whenever possible, American historians and statesmen are quoted to prove Japan's points.

The differences between Japanese and European Axis propaganda are as striking as their similarities. Berlin and Rome play up Japanese gains in the Pacific, giving them more radio time than military developments in Europe at times. Tokyo, on the other hand, has little time for Europe. Japanese radios deliver lip-service to Hitler and Mussolini when a Tobruk or a Sevastopol falls; but when there are stalemates in Europe, the Japanese give every sign of considering the Pacific War as quite separate from the Western campaigns. Japan clearly does not intend to be too deeply involved in case of a Nazi defeat in Europe.

Tokyo exploits racial propaganda of a type very different from Nazi anti-Semitism. Charges of American mistreatment of Orientals and Negroes are vehement. These charges are old themes in propaganda fed to the Japanese at home; they come in part from deep-rooted feelings of racial suppression and inferiority.

Tokyo attempts to prove that we are fighting for the perpetuation of inequalities and race discrimination. Favorite lies of Radio Tokyo include tales that: American soldiers on Bataan forced Filipinos to fight in the front lines while the whites stayed under cover; they massacred the Japanese at Davao; they turned a leper colony loose to infect the Filipino and Japanese; they poured poison into wells. Japanese evacuees on the Pacific Coast are said to be "hounded and persecuted," and their camps are "hell-holes," where Americans have sent them to starve and die. When there is a lynching in Missouri or a riot in opposition to Negro occupancy of defense housing in Detroit, Tokyo features it the next day.

The Japanese propagandists see America as "seething with class conflict." The little group of welders who struck for recognition of their independent union in Pacific Coast cities some months ago would be interested to learn that theirs was a "nation-wide revolt of labor against the warmongering Administration." When, on the other hand, labor voluntarily gives up some of its rights (as when several thousand Maine shipyard workers voted to forego their vacations), that merely proves that our losses were so great in the Pacific that we are "desperate for more ships" and so must force shipyard workers to give up their days of rest.

Tokyo's commentators have no sense of the ridiculous. When a Japanese submarine shelled lonely spots on Vancouver Island and on the Oregon coast, for example, the Nipponese commentators blew this up into an event of world-shaking significance—perhaps partly to make up for the beating they had recently taken at Midway. Tokyo claimed the incident caused a "panic" in this country, impaired

(Continued on page 12)

PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO ADDRESSES THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Associated Press

On This Occasion, Nov. 17, 1940, He Spoke on the Maintenance of Pacific Peace in the Course of His Exposition of His "Celebrated Three Points"

WINCHESTER COLLEGE. GRACIOUS EXAMPLE OF JANE AUSTEN'S ENGLAND © J. Dixon-Scott

The College and Chapel (Above) as Seen From Headmaster's Garden. A View of the Interior (Below), Late 17th Century Style

War Hasn't Touched Jane Austen

By Harold Hobson

IN A PLEASANT STREET in Winchester there is a small house overshadowed by much grandeur. On one side of it is the fine dwelling, with its noble and spacious rooms, of the Warden of Winchester College, backed by the romantic buildings of that renowned and venerable seat of learning. Further along the road, and on the opposite side, is the splendid palace of the Bishop of Winchester, and over everything broods the serene presence of the city's ancient, famous, and vast cathedral. Above the door of this small house is a wooden inscription, assuring the passer-by that Jane Austen used to live here. Only 12 miles away, at Southampton, the bombs have rained down in thousands, but not a pane of glass in the windows of this house is broken, not a scratch appears upon the paint work.

In Bath, there is another house where Jane Austen lived, which, after the passing of more than a century, is still fresh and shining. It has a brass knocker on a brown oak door. It also has a basement, and pink geraniums decorate the window boxes of the ground floor. In an upper window of this three-storied and terraced house hangs an orange-colored canary cage. Many parts of Bath have been shattered, but this house is unmarred.

* * *

Jane Austen took little account of war. No one would guess from her novels that she lived through the most perilous time Great Britain endured until 1940 brought a new and more dangerous enemy even than Napoleon. Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley, in "Pride and Prejudice," enjoyed their incomes of £15,000 and £5,000, respectively, without a qualm. They paid no income tax. They bought no war bonds. Whatever they may have thought of the Corsican adventurer, it certainly never occurred to them to go out and fight him. Captain Wentworth, in "Persuasion," has indeed seen active service; but his main object in serving at sea seems to have been the acquisition of £20,000 worth of prize money, an object, by the way, that the charming Anne Elliot appears thoroughly to have approved, for she looked on him with a distinctly more favorable eye after he had acquired this comparative wealth.

* * *

Miss Austen neglected war; and, in return, war has passed her by. Not only are her homes unharmed, but the very streets through which her characters moved on their morning walks are little touched. Milsom Street, now the most fashionable shopping center in Bath, where Catherine Morland, in "Northanger Abbey," bought a hat, is unmarked. And Pemberley, if, as is often supposed, it be modeled on the Duke of Devonshire's vast residence at Chatsworth, has received no damage except what may result from the exuberance of the girls' school which now inhabits it as the consequence of evacuation.

Were Miss Austen writing now, of course, she would not find it so easy to ignore the alarums and excursions of war as she did 150 years ago. Taxation would modify the income of her young heroes. The call-up would thin their ranks. Her young ladies would see more of bus conducting and truck driving than of assembly rooms and balls. Yet even in the embattled Britain of today she would discover many things to please and amuse her.

Especially, perhaps, in Winchester. When I drove down to Winchester the other day from London, I expected every other policeman I passed on the road to stop me and inquire for what purpose I was using petrol. Naturally, I was provided with an abundance of professional reasons with which to satisfy his very reasonable curiosity. I passed policemen standing at street corners, somberly gazing down into the gutter. I passed them occasionally out in the country, walking under the hedges. I passed them directing the traffic in village High Streets. I drove in and out of Winchester, up and down it, and round about it, and not a policeman took the slightest interest in me.

Just before I was leaving the city, though, as I was turning out of the bustle of the principal shopping centers into a quiet by-road, one of these stalwart, blue-helmeted forms tore down the street, leapt into the back of my car, and whispered impressively, "Will you drive me a hundred yards down the road? I'm on a case." Somewhat thrilled to be an active participant in a real police job, I put my 10-year-old Morris through her best paces. At the end of the road, the policeman hastily thanked me, jumped out of the car, and disappeared round a corner. I met him again 10 minutes later, sauntering aimlessly by. "Catch anybody?" I inquired, leaning out of the driving window. "Nobody," he said, smiling rather ruefully. "They melted into thin air." "By the way," I asked, "whom were you chasing?" "Three small boys," he replied. "They were throwing apples at a shop window." But he never asked me what I was doing with a car so far away from my home.

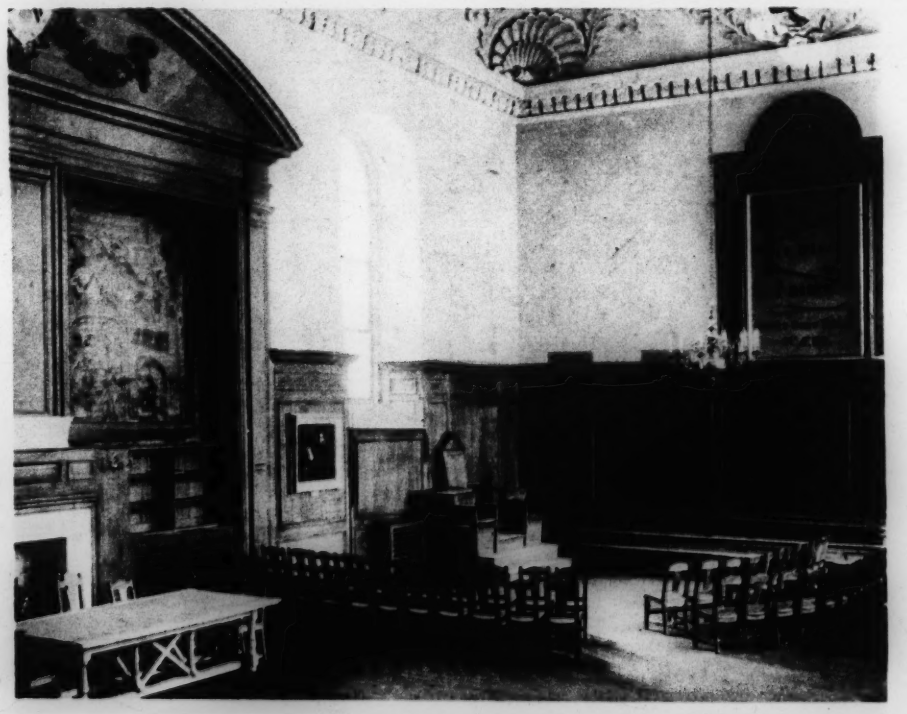
I think that this little incident, so disruptive of the dignity of important people, would have pleased Jane Austen.

* * *

There is something else about Winchester, too, that would delight her today. It is true that Miss Austen had little interest in war. But her indifference certainly did not extend to soldiers. Whenever a regiment quarters itself near the homes of any of her heroines a flutter of excitement passes through them. Ribbons are straightened, best dresses put on, faces wreathed in attractive smiles.

Many a heart in Miss Austen's pages would have quickened at the noble sight of the American troops now visiting Winchester. These fine, upstanding fellows are to be seen everywhere in Winchester, and the city is doing its level best to entertain them in accordance with its great and antique traditions. The Dean of the cathedral is at home to them every evening; the Warden of Winchester College assures me that the whole city regards it as a high honor to have these Americans in the neighborhood. They are taken in tour round the near 600-year-old school; are guided round the 900-year-old cathedral. There are dances for them, and swing music, and American souvenirs. Undoubtedly Miss Austen's cool and pretty heroines would have been in the forefront of these entertainments, with an ultimate eye to a home on Riverside Drive, or some pillared and porticoed estate in the South.

For I feel that the sweetest smiles would be reserved for those American soldiers with a large private income.



Citizens of the World

By Albert Field Gilmore

THIS ARTICLE is in a minor degree autobiographical. The reason will be obvious. I was reared in the deeply rural section of northern New England. Our home was in a prosperous farming community where truly "the richest was poor and the poorest lived in abundance." As there was little to vary the round of daily experience, the Town Meeting held annually early in March was an event of compelling interest. As a mere lad I was permitted to accompany my father to this annual gathering of the citizens of the town and early became intensely interested in this perfect example of democracy in operation. There began my first object lesson in government.

These bearded and hard-handed farmers, practically every one a toiler who knew the long day made necessary by his vocation, came together to elect the administrative officers of the town, to lay the self-imposed taxes, and to discuss all questions pertaining to the general welfare of the townspeople. It was a most impressive experience to a youth just looking out upon the world of affairs with something both of curiosity and wonderment.

Sentiments bordering on animosity held over from the strenuous days of the Civil War often flashed out in the heated debates on some question regarded as of major importance. "Copperheads," as the Democrats were termed who had opposed the war, was sometimes hurled by the Republicans who had upheld the war. But in general the meetings were calm and orderly, good examples of people governing themselves.

First off was the election of a moderator to preside over the meeting. Then followed the election of the officers of the town who were to administer the will of the people. Three selectmen, a town clerk, treasurer, tax collector, superintendent of schools, and minor officers after the fashion of earlier times, were chosen by ballot. Then followed determination of taxes to meet various expenses of the town. These covered highway expense, care of the poor, support of schools, salaries of the town officers, and any other necessary expenses that may have arisen. These matters settled, all departed usually in the best of humor to meet again to repeat the experience a year later.

* * *

Here I early learned my first lesson in democratic government. Very soon, however, my horizon lifted. In September of each year was another election. Other officers were needed for broader purposes than those considered at the Town Meeting. Our town was one of 13 united into a county for the purpose of providing for other needs not met by the Town Meeting. Courts were necessary to adjudicate problems rising among the citizens of the towns and to give hearing to violators of the law who should be apprehended, tried, and, if guilty, penalized.

There were also intertown relations to be settled. These called for county officers, a court, and a sheriff to enforce its decrees and to administer the law in general; also county commissioners whose duty it was to settle problems involving the rights and interests of the constituent towns. Here was a type of government above the authority of the town, elected by the voters of the several towns, administrative in character but with no power to lay taxes.

I came to see that I was a citizen also of the county. But I soon learned not all the needs of society were met by the town and county officers. There were other and important needs to be cared for by a government above both of these local governments. The State comprised 16 counties. To administer their general affairs, a State government was needed. Following the pattern of the United States Government, this State government consisted of three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, administered by persons chosen at the September election.

Now I had become a citizen of the State as well as of the town and county. But I learned as my political horizon was again lifted that something more was needed. Even these three forms of government, well conceived and righteously carried out, did not meet all the needs of the citizen. The individual States in the long past had found that certain necessary relations could not be satisfactorily met without a super-government, to be brought into actuality only by agreement of the sovereign States to unite in a common federation, a veritable Union which should determine the general needs, pass laws to meet them, and provide for the enforcement of those laws through administrative and judicial departments. Moreover, this government should have sole charge of the relations of the United States to all other nations, that is, it should determine and motivate our foreign policy.

Then it dawned upon me that I was also a citizen of this great Union of States, known as the Republic of the United States of America. How my horizon as a citizen had expanded! How great were my privileges as a citizen of four civil groups —town, county, State, Nation! But these privileges also entailed serious duties, the duties of good citizenship. Since the character of each of these four governments was determined by the quality of the constituent citizens, there appeared a conviction of the need for honest, clear understanding of the obligations which this citizenship imposes.

* * *

As the stream can rise no higher than its source, the Government can rise no higher in its ideals and execution of these ideals than the mental qualities of those who bring it into existence. When this is clearly visualized, the duties attaching to citizenship in the democratic form of government can scarcely fail to be realized by every reflective citizen.

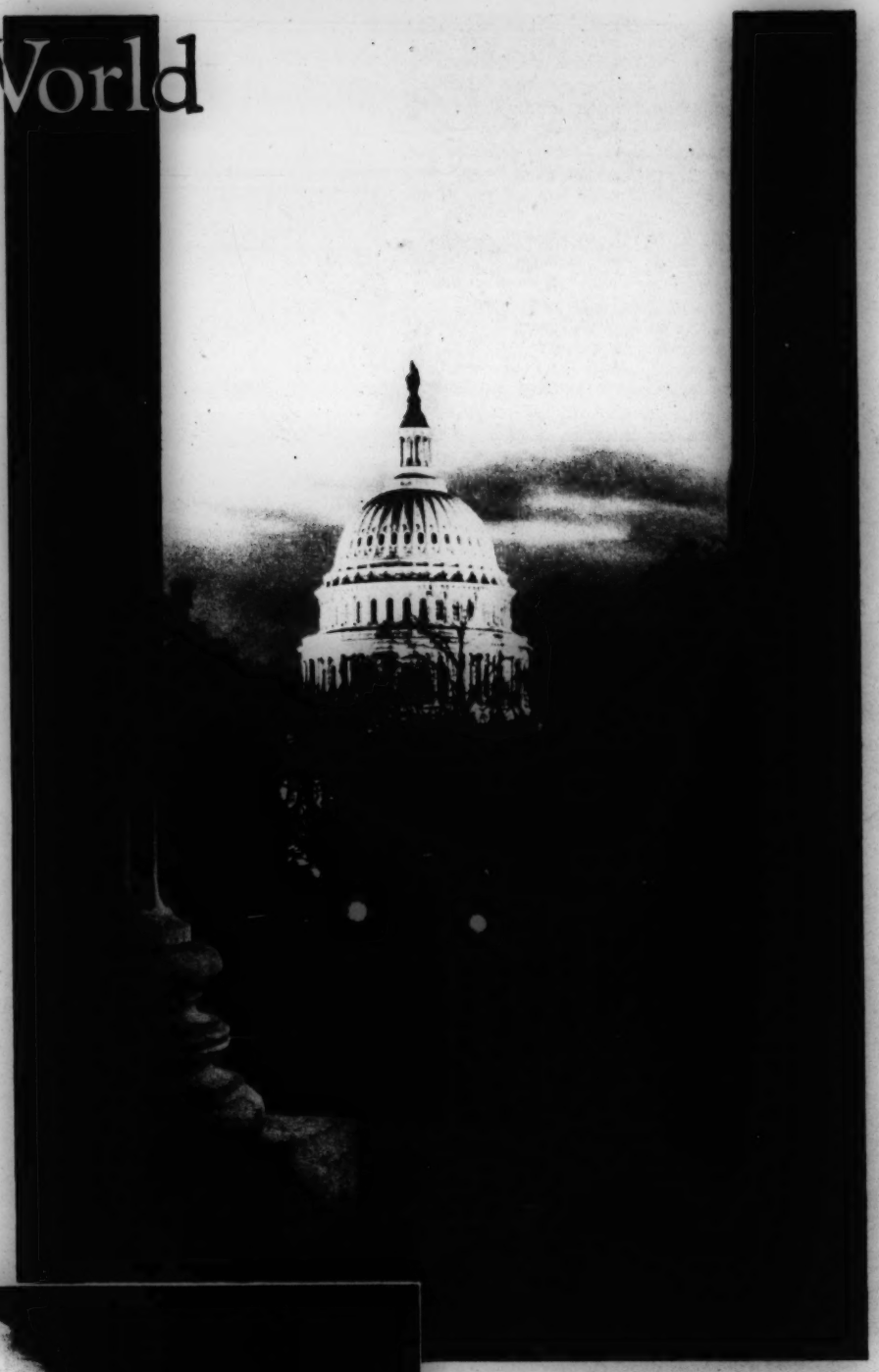
It is generally agreed that the poets are the seers who strike through to the heart of humanity's problems. It was Lowell who wrote lines pertinent to this discussion:

> New occasions make new duties.
> Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> We must upward still and onward
> Who would keep abreast the truth.

The "new occasions" which have come upon the world since the turn of the century are too many and too obvious to need examination or explication. It is a vastly changed world that we are looking out upon since I gained my first lesson in democracy in that primitive Town Meeting.

There are, however, certain underlying truths that have not changed, nor will they change, for they belong to universal man since they emanate from divine Principle. In that rustic neighborhood there was manifest among its denizens something that was true and beautiful. It was the genuine spirit of friendliness. However much of warmth was engendered in the debates at those March meetings, when they were adjourned the heat died out. These were neighbors and friends engaged in friendly intercourse in the daily round.

If a farmer became ill and his affairs suffered, the neighbors milked his cows, harvested his crops, and cut his hay; in fact, they did whatever was needed to carry out his humble plans. If a new barn was to be raised, the whole countryside turned out, making a sort of fiesta of the occasion. The women prepared hearty food for the men, and all rejoiced. When sickness came, kindly neighbors watched at the bedside, nursed the sick one, rejoicing in the privilege of Christian ministry.



Philip D. Goodreau; Town Hall, N. Y. C.

SYMBOLS OF U. S. WORLD RELATIONS

The Capitol Dome in Washington, Seen Through Columns of the Supreme Court Building (Top), and a Representative Citizen (Above) Rises to Present His Views on International Affairs

Now the whole world is gravely in need of the entry into the communal consciousness of that same spirit of friendly service, of the ministering angel of peace that brings good will to all men. The urgency is great that our political horizon be lifted far beyond the limits of mere national boundaries, until there is envisioned the great fact that all men are brothers and must in the end be looked upon with the same sense of compassion and friendliness that was manifested in that rustic community of my youth. The need is great—the demand imperative. The whole world is now a neighborhood.

It took Andrew Jackson as long to travel from his home in Tennessee to Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States as it recently took Wendell Willkie to encircle the entire globe, including visits at several of the world's important capitals. In the New World Order which will be built at the close of the present conflict, the foundation must be laid in the cement of friendship inherent in the Golden Rule, of genuine interest of the more privileged groups in the less advanced people.

* * *

We are, willy-nilly, citizens of the world. To perform our part in this expanded sense of citizenship there is the need to rise above self-interest into the mental state which recognizes that humanity cannot go on to its ultimate destiny part free and part submerged within the limits of ignorance and want.

It is not what we in a personal sense may wish to do. It is what is forced upon the more enlightened peoples, not alone by pressure of circumstances but by the operation of that spiritual law which is ever at work in human consciousness, lifting humanity to higher levels exactly in proportion to its reception. This of necessity forces upon us recognition that in the fulfillment of Divine purpose we become citizens of the world, with obligations which are in conformity with the enlarged sense of citizenship.

The War For Peace W

WAR AS DEFENSE, NOT CONQUEST; WAR FO

BECAUSE this is a war to free man, victory for the United Nations will bring nearer a peace that is based upon freedom, in a world commonwealth. Only recently another step was taken toward this ideal when Queen Wilhelmina announced that her country and its colonies were to become the Netherlands Commonwealth, like the British Commonwealth. Today, North and South America are, nearer than ever before, a United Hemisphere. This new impulse toward peaceful world relations has found expression in the idea of the four freedoms.

Last September, in speaking to a large group of young people representing all the United Nations, President Roosevelt said, "We must work and we must fight to insure that our children shall have and shall enjoy in peace their inalienable rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear." All serious men and women with high ideals share the President's longing for these four freedoms.

They also crave other freedoms, such as freedom from hatred, from superstition, from pride, from vice, from political corruption. We might merely use one word and say we are working and striving for freedom, because perfect freedom is one and indivisible, just as is perfect virtue or perfect faith. However, for clarity and emphasis, it is well that the President selected four vital freedoms.

In holding before young people the ideal of freedom, the President of the United States was doing something very modern and also very ancient. More than two millenniums earlier, the Hebrew prophets painted a similar picture of free men and women in a world. The beauty

Reproduced in full color on these pages is the mural painting, 50 feet long and 12 feet high, by Kindred McLeary of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently completed for a wall of the entrance lobby of the War Department Building in Washington, D. C. The panel at the top, taking up the center space, two thirds of the whole, contains interpretations of the freedoms enjoyed by democracy: freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness; freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly. Below are reproduced the groups of soldiers and great defense guns which appear at either end of the long panel.

and might of their language has never been surpassed.

Their faith and their longings have moved every succeeding generation and are still one of the most potent forces in the western world. One can say, indeed, that progress toward freedom constitutes the chief theme in all history. Real history is a story of man's struggle to win freedom and "enjoy it in peace." All nations and races have engaged in this struggle.

I have spent most of my adult life abroad, rather close to common people belonging to rather small nations, and the most striking thing I observed everywhere, during those years, was that almost all men and women were making sacrifices for freedom.

Their lives were built around that. Of course, they also plowed and harvested; they cooked and did the washing; they built houses and raised families. They had many cares and personal ambitions, but in all their activities and games and prayers one could see a basic longing for freedom. This ideal did not come from books, it was not the result of government propaganda. It sprang from the hearts of very ordinary people, many of whom couldn't read or write.

It was expressed in folk stories. One heard it in folk songs. It echoed in folk anthems over fields where boys and girls harvested or hoed. Mothers put babies to sleep with lullabies of freedom. They named their children "Freedom" and "Liberty." Every mountain peak was looked upon as an emblem of freedom, every wild, pure rill babbled of freedom, every dark, dense forest whispered of freedom. It is a literal fact that in practically every country of Europe the folklore, the proverbs, the fables, the songs of troubadours flowed from century to century as a living, throbbing stream of mass longings for freedom.

And these longings did not remain

mere words. It has been
many common people
very heroic acts. They w
the children of peasants,
children of workers, teac
dren of teachers, and
through three turbulent
known many who mad
sacrifice for freedom.

Such fighters for freedo
exemplified in the Chetni
the Sokols of Czechia an
ists of Poland. The very
and "Poles" are synonym
freedom. Those warriors
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followed Garibaldi? Ne
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With Freedom

By R. H. Markham

Color Photograph by T. Harydczak for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT

languages is freedom. Our movement toward freedom begins with a vision, a dream, a song, a prayer. Isaiah uttered such words, the Evangelists proclaimed them as part of their gospel, the Greeks expressed them in immortal dramas and orations, the Romans added glory to them, Luther clothed them with new sanctity, the Declaration of Independence gave them wings, the French Revolutionists sent them flaming into all the dark parts of Europe. And now again we must tell all the world the good news of freedom. As "in the beginning was the Word," so the word, the song, the proclamation of freedom must resound over all the earth and come to the ears of all weary men and women.

But, of course, the word is not enough. The word "freedom" has been abused. It can be revivified only by action. As our President says, we must also "work and fight." Those are stern sentiments. They are sad commands for Christmas. But they are utterly true. Without fighting there is no freedom. America, the bearer of freedom, must be a fighting America. Without fighting it cannot bring freedom to others; it cannot even preserve freedom for itself. We must keep at it; we must keep at it together. This Christmas is an emblem and a portent of peace on earth and of good will, but before the basis for that peace and good will is established there must be very hard fighting, and very costly sacrifices.

Yet, the fighting alone isn't enough. Victory, even, isn't enough. Not nearly enough! There must be established a world organization, a community of peoples and states, with laws and courts and executive powers. In this organization

(Continued on page 15)

The commission for this work was unanimously awarded in an open national, anonymous competition, by a jury of painters, architects, and Government representatives. Kindred McLeary, an instructor in architecture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, studied architecture at the University of Texas. He did his first mural on commission in 1926. In 1935, for the Section of Fine Arts, U. S. Public Building Administration, he executed a mural for the Pittsburgh Court House, and in 1937 completed for the same office the large mural scheme in the Madison Square Branch of the New York City Post Office.

t has been my lot to know
n people who performed
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ners, and year after year,
turbulent decades, I have
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reedom.

s for freedom are strikingly
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* * *

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We may also look at Hun-
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eedom are painted on the
lls. There are Freedom Hills,
ks, Freedom Squares. There
Hungarian Freedom Creed,
the very "Lord's Prayer."
pion of freedom is more
n Hungary's Kossuth? What
tolled freedom more beau-
he Hungarian Peteofi? Where are freedom's martyrs more honored than in Hungary? Yet Hungary has associated itself with Fascism and Hitlerism, almost from the beginning of those movements. And Hungarians say they did it for the sake of freedom! How can that be?

We may take the even more astounding case of Germany. Every observer who traveled in Germany during the decade previous to the present war, heard or read "Freiheit" (Freedom), as often as any other word. It echoed in Nazi songs, thundered from Nazi speeches, leered from Nazi posters. The Nazis were thrilled by the word "Freiheit." They said they were working and fighting for German Freiheit. When you talked to them, they seemed extremely earnest about it. They certainly made costly sacrifices for it. However, what they considered Freiheit meant enslavement for others.

* * *

That brings us to a very serious thought —and especially at this Christmas season. Freedom, alone, is not enough. A desire for freedom may rest on selfishness. It may lead to exploitation of others. The struggle for freedom often goes through the following stages: a fight for liberation, then a fight for complete equality, finally a fight for hegemony. In the realm of national politics this last stage may be imperialism; in the realm of personal advancement it may be oppression of the weak.

Freedom alone is not the supreme end. Our final goal is the good life or the good society. Freedom is a means to that and an element in that, but perfect freedom must be accompanied by restraint. It carries discipline in itself. In the personal realm this means self restriction. In the world realm it means a world organization. In the personal realm it is character; in the world realm it is an international democracy.

From all this, four things become very clear. One is that one of the sweetest, most romantic, most dynamic words in all

Among the New Books

A Valuable Discussion of the Basis for a Just and Durable Peace

A Basis for the Peace to Come. The Merrick-McDowell Lectures at Ohio Wesleyan University, March, 1942. New York and Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. $1.

IN THIS COMPACT, well-printed volume appear the six lectures given before the convention called by the Federal Council of Churches, with representatives from America and Great Britain. The lecturers were Bishop Francis J. McConnell, John Foster Dulles, William Paton, Leo Pasvolsky, Hu Shih, and Carl J. Hambro. The names themselves are an earnest of the character of the lectures. All dealt with problems pertinent to the purpose of the convention before which they were delivered, namely, the Basis of a Just and Durable Peace. The reader of this volume will gain an excellent view of the problems ahead as viewed by men of broad vision and sound analytical ability.

Bishop McConnell is forthright in his approach to the social problems involved, and the remedy lies in the adoption of the spirit of Christianity in formulating the basis for permanent peace. He does not hesitate to plunge the Church into the middle of the situation, into the economic and industrial problems as well as into the need for greater educational and religious development. Materialism is not necessarily wicked. Material needs of humanity must be met. The starving nations of Europe must be fed, their industries reestablished, and all this without the expectancy of immediate repayment except in gratitude from the succored and the satisfaction that comes to the helper from the sense of having a practical part in this type of Christian ministry.

♦ ♦ ♦

Of the desire, personal and national, to gain great wealth, the Bishop writes, "Wealth as an end-in-itself is worthy all the blame that has been heaped upon it. Wealth as an instrument for the attainment of the higher goods can never be praised enough." And the "higher goods" unmistakably are the spiritual attainments possible under a truly Christian regime.

While leaving to the political scientists determination of the changes needed in government to further the cause of peace, the Bishop insists upon the right of society to seek and maintain the material conditions which make possible attainment of the higher human ideals, which, of course, include the rights and necessity of true worship. It is no poverty status which the Bishop envisions as a necessary condition to the lasting peace.

The chairman of the convention was John Foster Dulles, a Presbyterian layman, a New York lawyer, who has had wide experience in international affairs, notably as Secretary of the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907. In Dr. Dulles' address, he undertook to answer the question, Does world order require government of greater scope than now exists? If so, what should be the character of that government? After ably discussing the present interdependence of the nations, he envisages a Union after the model of the League of Nations, strengthened, however, by the acquisition of powers surrendered by the constituent sovereign states. He advocates a super-government of three departments — legislative, executive, and judicial—each functioning in accordance with definite laws to be commonly agreed upon. The power to enforce the decrees of the court is the key to a successful League.

Dr. Dulles is well aware of the difficulties to be overcome in securing unity of action between nations so unlike in many fundamental particulars. Yet he is confident not only that it can be done, but he is convinced that there is no other way to permanent peace. And in the New Order he would endow the Union, whatever its makeup, with authority to settle the problems of general interest. He would have the Executive Organ establish a monetary and banking corporation. And among its functions would be provision for monetary media; also to charter commercial companies to engage in international movements of goods. He envisions a super-State with certain powers now held exclusively by the individual nations.

William Paton of London is associated with the World Council of Churches. He deals with the Church as an ecumenical society in its relation to a New World Order. He is clear as to the magnitude of the problems that will face the world when the war is over. He sees the need for collective authority to prevent another assault upon humanity. The work of Christians is to regulate this power. It must be exercised without hate and with Christian consideration for all the sisterhood of nations.

Mr. Paton sees the problem of bringing into harmonious and effective relationship the unity now exercised exclusively by the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, Soviet Russia, and China. The foundation for lasting peace rests upon the proper relation between these great powers. Upon the work of Christians, men and women, will depend the success of any effort at international unity.

Leo Pasvolsky, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, deals with the economic peace that will be necessary to the establishment of any lasting peace between the nations. The failure to establish sound economic relations after the last war was a potent cause for the present situation. Ably discussed are a variety of measures which by right trade and industrial relations may be established. Interchangeable currencies and stability of foreign exchange are necessary conditions to international good will.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hu Shih, then Chinese Ambassador, eminent scholar, philosopher, diplomat, deals with the restoration of China to her proper place as a sovereign state whose territory shall be as inviolate as that of any great nation. There must be a restoration of order in the Pacific, such as to insure to its various peoples the opportunity to work out their national life independent and unified. He bears strongly upon the affirmation of the American and British Governments in their refusal to recognize sovereignty of any nation over territory governed contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris. This means freedom from Japanese control in Manchuria, Formosa, Korea, and Continental China.

Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting and also President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, deals learnedly with the new League of Nations, without which there can be no assured peace. No man is better qualified than he to point out the weakness of the present League, and its strength. He makes clear where it needs to be strengthened in order to make possible the idealism in which it was created. Of first importance will be securing the whole-hearted support of the United States, a somewhat difficult task because of the unusual parliamentary procedure provided by its Constitution. Dr. Hambro makes a most incisive and illuminating presentation of the problem and means of its solution.

Every student of peace plans will gain much from this volume.

A. F. G.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Transport in Strategic View

Lifelines of Victory, by Squadron Leader Murray Harris. New York: Putnams. $2.

HAVING SERVED for two years at British headquarters in Cairo, the author of "Lifelines of Victory" possesses a wealth of knowledge concerning the vital part played by communications in Libya, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Greece, and the Mediterranean. In his book he endeavors to focus public attention on the disasters which he says will inevitably be experienced if the underlying laws of properly developed communications are disregarded.

His criticisms are especially directed at that part of the uninformed public which is prone to be impressed by public men who advocate premature action in areas where proper preparation is lacking. "Brass Hats" makes a catchy expression of derision, and in the past it may have been merited at times; but today staff work is of a high standard, and its decisions merit acceptance.

♦ ♦ ♦

Having for its theme, "Strategy is the study of communications," the book resolves communications into their various elements, of which at present shipping presents the most serious bottleneck. The growth and implications of the transportation problem are traced from the time when it did not exist because a sword, spear, bow, and a quiver of arrows composed a warrior's accouterment, to the tremendous weights which today must be hauled long distances. Some idea of the facilities required for an overseas movement may be gathered from the fact that 17 tons of shipping is necessary to transport a soldier and his share of needed equipment, and 3.4 tons per month thereafter.

Realistic descriptions are given of the communications problems faced by the United Nations on all fronts today.

The several campaigns in Libya are well analyzed. The brilliant offensive staged by General Wavell was frustrated on the eve of victory, the author says, by political pressure which brought about the transfer of men and material for the ill-fated campaign in Greece. A short but vivid account is given of the conditions which attend military operations in the Libyan desert.

A résumé of the physical obstacles that must be overcome in effecting transportation in Turkey may go far toward explaining why Hitler has been content to exclude that country from his suzerainty.

Considerable space is devoted to describing the various so-called lifelines over which war material flows. The importance of the route through the Mediterranean to Britain is stressed, but no undue emphasis is placed on its presently being unavailable. Similar descriptions are given of routes available to enemy nations.

♦ ♦ ♦

The apt statement is made that the Japanese were guided by General Forrest's classic rule "to get there fustest with the mostest," whereas with the Allies the order of the day has been "to arrive last with the least."

This observation is substantiated by the recently published report of an observer on the spot, wherein it is related how narrow was the margin by which reinforcements failed to arrive at Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies in time to stem the tide of Japanese invasion.

Tribute is paid to German efficiency in handling matters of transportation, and the author remarks that we are still very much in the dark concerning their methods, which have been jealously guarded.

F. L. O.

The World of Poetry

THE BEST COLLECTION of war poems this reviewer has read is the recently published volume, "War Songs," by Struthers Burt (New York: Scribners. $1.25). It is genuine poetry, in clear and well-cut Anglo-Saxon speech; it is vigorous and American in feeling, charged with the powerful idealism of the New World.

All the poems in the book are good, and it is difficult to select any for emphasis. "Free Men," for one, rings a sharp challenge to the enemies of freedom, the "fools who try to plough it under." A particularly fine piece of work is "Prayer for Silence," the closing stanzas of which are:

Out on a score of wide-arced fronts,
The young men, our men,
Stand where the hawk-like enemy hunts
And the steel-clad bullet searching, sings;
They have no time for long discussions
On the faults of the English, the faults of the Russians,
The faults of their leaders. They save their breath,
For they know that in battle talk means death.
And I think that our earlier fighting men
Are big with pride and faith again.

The men who searched, who found, who settled,
Were smiling men, singing men,
They frequently laughed as they marked the miles,
But their jokes were pointed and strongly metaled.
Water was scarce, and scarce was feed,
So when they spoke they had something to say,
They stored their words as they stored their seed,
And didn't scatter them on the way.
And one can do well by the living and dead
By holding his tongue and using his head.

A slim volume bearing the earmarks of a debut between covers is "Poems of the Middle West," by Rachel Albright (Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press). While a considerable part of it is commonplace, it nevertheless reveals a certain amount of talent and a sensitive comprehension. Like many other authors whose rhyming ears are not listening hard enough, this poet, in passages intended to observe a regular rhyme scheme, pairs off such differing vowel sounds as those in "key" and the final syllable of "immortality"; and those in "trees" and "memories." Easily remedied and to be guarded against in future.

The nature poems contain interesting passages, for one:

From frost-encumbered fields bright glances dart
In fear at trails that they have left behind,
And dead leaves flutter as a frightened heart
Leaps from the omen that the hunters find—
The little paths in white intaglio
Of velvet paws like crystal on the snow.

PEARL STRACHAN

Reporter Between Two Fires

Sues to Singapore, by Cecil Brown. New York: Random House. $3.50.

THIS IS two books in one. It is a report on the fighting in Egypt, Syria, and the Southwestern Pacific; and it is the story of a war correspondent's fight against censorship.

Not every reader will consider both stories, which are, of course, skillfully interwoven, of equal weight. But every reader will admit that Cecil Brown was faithful to his conviction that a reporter has no higher duty than "to provide his nation with an honest, accurate account of the sector of the war in which he finds himself."

Mr. Brown had good reason to complain of censorship. He was barred from the air not only by the Italians soon after their entry into the war, but also by the British when he tried to tell the Americans a few things about complacency and unpreparedness in the Malay States. Most of the stories Mr. Brown was not permitted to tell from Singapore may now be read in his book.

The book contains some masterpieces of description. Such pages as the introduction, or those about desert fighting, or the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse are bound to be included in future textbooks of history or journalism.

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A Biography of G.B.S. That Owes Much to Mr. Shaw—A London Letter

Bernard Shaw, by Hesketh Pearson. London: Collins. 21s. New York (as "G. B. S."): Harpers. $3.50.
A Short History of France, by Sir John Marriott. London: Methuen. 15s.
Murder for Pleasure, by Howard Haycraft. London: Davies.

LONDON

HESKETH PEARSON'S "Bernard Shaw" is a very full book. For those who searchingly distil it out, there is a vast amount of information in its pages. It contains Shaw's opinions on evening dress, on vegetarianism, on working for a living, and hundreds of other things. It details his relations with Irving, Ellen Terry, William Terris, Florence Farr, Janet Achurch, Sybil Thorndike, and a score of players nearly as well known.

It shows him as a public speaker and as a private politician thinking at the top of his voice. It reveals him as a Fabian, as an intimate of the Webbs, and as an early friend of William Morris, who, by the way, invented the term Shavian. It is packed with entertainment, and liveliness, and vigor. And yet one's admiration of it stays distinctly on this side of idolatry.

For one thing, it is extremely clever and dazzling in its literary tricks. But it is a cleverness one has long been accustomed to, and none of the tricks is new. This is because Mr. Shaw himself in his prefaces, manifestos, and essays has provided an abundance of unrivaled autobiographical experiences, which no Shavian historian could neglect. Mr. Pearson has incorporated them into his text, or rather he has built up his text around them, and necessarily much of his book is therefore not new.

* * *

Even the parts of it which are not by Shaw are written in imitation of Shaw. Talking of Mrs. Sidney Webb's family, Mr. Pearson observes, "They knew everybody, leading politicians, scientists, economists, philosophers, theologians, and who-not; Cardinal Manning, Joseph Chamberlain, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, bishops, bankers, barons, and other robbers."

The general effect of his book would have been better had Mr. Pearson adopted a more sober style of his own. A method of expression which is ideal for the cut and thrust of debate on platform or stage is less well suited to the demands of long-distance narrative. Moreover, Mr. Pearson sets up no new perspectives. He adopts all Shaw's usual values; he accepts without question Shaw's view that he cheerfully as a young man sacrificed his parents to his own mental development; he takes everything that Shaw has said about himself with his brilliant levity at its face value.

This is a dangerous thing to do. Mr. Shaw is pungent, provocative, and absorbingly interesting, but he writes in a way that makes it almost impossible to tell the truth as it would appear to an impartial observer. He is entirely subjective; and to treat what he writes as objective is to fall into all sorts of errors.

One of many instances will show what I mean. Shaw's hostility to Irving and Irving's distrust and fear of Shaw are well known. Shaw sent him the manuscript of "The Man of Destiny," and Irving, with sardonic humor, asked Shaw to call on him and discuss the possibility of producing it at the Lyceum—extending the invitation on the same morning that Shaw printed in the Saturday Review an adverse notice of Irving's performance in "Cymbeline."

Now, Shaw's account of the interview, which would certainly have embarrassed any other man, suggests that he was complete master of the situation. Irving, he says, "was a baby in my hands." According to Shaw, Irving was ill at ease, and at a loss throughout the interview. "He was not," says Shaw, "prepared for being treated like a baby . . . and was puzzled."

* * *

That is the story as Shaw tells it, with his own resplendent personality serenely in control of everything. I have no doubt at all that this is an absolutely true account of the matter as it appeared to Shaw. The only doubt is whether it would have so appeared to anyone else.

As it happens, though neither Irving nor Shaw knew it, they were being observed on this occasion. Ellen Terry was listening at the door. She later wrote to Shaw that, on hearing his voice, she "skedaddled home . . . full tilt." Then she added these significant words, "And, oh, I was laughing. . . . You sang so very small." Mr. Pearson gives both these accounts, but he does not seem to perceive what a light they throw on Mr. Shaw as an autobiographer.

Mr. Pearson therefore has not written an ideal biography by any means, partly because he copies Shaw's style, but chiefly because he has brought no powers of criticism to his abundant and sparkling material. Nevertheless, his book has much in it that is valuable and exhilarating, Mr. Shaw's amiability shines through its pages, and they flash with many gleams of his habitual brilliance.

Sir John Marriott's "Short History of France" does not aim at the subjective genius of "Bernard Shaw." Its object is to instruct and improve; and this it accomplishes very cleverly. Its learned author makes it the first history of France to be written with an eye to the contrast with the development of English political institutions, and his survey of Gallic history from the Roman invasion to today reveals the deep ideological gulf that separates the French from the British people.

Their ideas of Imperialism, for example, are entirely contrary. The French have not modified their empire in any way; they have had nothing to do with the British conception of a Commonwealth. They are not interested in the way in which a colony may increase into a Dominion. Sir John sees this gulf between the two peoples as something to be bridged, and the first step toward this is the realization that it exists. For this reason his history is an unusually valuable work.

* * *

Howard Haycraft's luridly titled "Murder for Pleasure" is a comprehensive survey of the growth of the detective story since its invention in America just over a hundred years ago. Mr. Haycraft has made a workmanlike job of his task; he seems to have read everything and forgotten little; his taste is good, and he writes most satisfying praise of "Trent's Last Case" and "The Moonstone." He makes the interesting suggestion that detective stories, since they depend for their existence upon an organized law and justice, can flourish only in democratic societies. Mr. Haycraft communicates a vast amount of useful information about his subject, and my only complaint is that he uses such uncouth words as detectival, determinative, solvability, and auctorial. The detective story has amused many eminent men—Mr. Haycraft recalls that Abraham Lincoln was very fond of this sort of book—but it is unlikely that it will ever occupy a high place in literature. Mr. Haycraft makes no extravagant claims for it, and preserves throughout a due sense of proportion.

HAROLD HOBSON

Social Reform Plea in Crisis

This Great Journey, by Jennie Lee. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50.

THERE is a common, but quite mistaken, notion that if you study a fine Conservative type of Englishman like Mr. Churchill, you will understand England. All that you will understand by such study is one influential and stabilizing element that has flourished through the ages on English soil. For a balanced view of Britain you could not do better than read this informal life story of Jennie Lee. For Jennie Lee knows how to put words into the mouths of the inarticulate masses and express thoughts that are usually too much compounded of instinct and emotion to reduce themselves to writing.

The author's early years amid the poverty of a Scottish mining village seem to have given her a more solid grounding in the facts of social life than is available to the usual run of middle- and upper-class people. They have given perspective to the experiences of a career that subsequently broadened into public life and a wide range of activities on both sides of the Atlantic. The attractive portrait on the cover shows a canny little Scottish face, with keen eyes that can bore through all the confusion and shams of a loose-thinking age. "I don't use abstract words such as capitalist, socialist, fascist any oftener than I can help," she says, because they mean different things to different people.

Miss Lee's habit of testing the validity of assertions and conditions before accepting them began early. As a young schoolteacher of miners' underfed children, she says: "I did not believe that there was any good reason why either the children or myself should come to terms with life as we found it in that bleak mining village." Later, as miners' member of Parliament, she preached that poverty, slums, and unemployment "were not acts of God about which nothing could be done, but man-made evils that men could also remedy." Later, again, she pointed out how the nation rose in righteous indignation to help refugees escaping from Nazi persecution, while the poverty and slums in the mining areas continued as usual.

Miss Lee exhibits no class consciousness or antagonisms—all she is interested in is reforms. She chides the Tories for their "unfathomable unawareness" that reform is necessary, and also the Labor leadership for its reform policy that is suited only to calm weather, and for its complacent habit of "reacting like a load of damp cement" in time of crisis.

Where the author does find hope is in the solid, inarticulate, middle-of-the-way British public, whose will to resistance, when the extremes were playing with appeasement, was the one secret weapon which threw Hitler off all his calculations. With that will to resistance she discerns a yearning for a new era of reform at home and collective security abroad. Her main criticism of Mr. Churchill is that he has accepted the struggle against Nazidom but has denied any need to depart from the old order.

As we read these pages, with their pleasant sense of humor and absence of dogmatism or invective, we begin to feel that here is something typical of that sturdy faith that alone can triumph over the forces of fascism and enslavement.

H. J. S.

Biographical Shadowland

Van Loon's Lives, written and illustrated by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. New York: Simon and Schuster. $3.95.

HENDRIK VAN LOON is a Dutch-American with imagination, much curiosity about his fellow man, and some learning. He is an artist who, lacking in invention, is compelled to find his themes in history. Of late he has specialized somewhat in books which popularize history, geography, and the arts. Now he turns to biography. In this book he has written short biographies of some of the great men and women of the older world, from Plato and Confucius to Chopin and Emily Dickinson, from Robespierre to Hans Christian Andersen. National piety, of course, has included such famous Hollanders as Erasmus and William of Orange. From the men of his adopted land he chooses the fathers—Washington, Franklin, Jefferson.

The scene is the very Old World village of Veere in southern Holland. Here on Saturday evenings at 7 Mr. Van Loon and his friend Frits and their ladies entertain the great of the past. For the most part, the guests are invited in pairs: Descartes talks with Emerson, and Montaigne with Rabelais.

Speculation is the spice of biography. Everyone knows of the antagonism between Jefferson and Hamilton, but we are interested in Mr. Van Loon's speculation that it was the result of the fact that Jefferson was "genuine" and Hamilton was not. The connection of the past with the present is another reason why one reads biography. That Jefferson was the only President "to whom music meant more than a hymn and 'I've Been Working on the Railroad'" leads Mr. Van Loon to reflect that "even today the government which resides in the capital of the greatest nation on earth does not consider it necessary to support a symphony orchestra."

Other facts make images or stir the imagination. Chopin at one time contemplated emigration to America. Montaigne, like Yeats and Milton's Platonist, lived in a tower. An idea hits the spot of one's mind: "You cannot start a successful counterrevolution without artist or author." What Mr. Van Loon says of Emily Dickinson causes one to realize that she was another victim of doing just what one pleases. These are some random specimens of the reading dividends of this book.

Mr. Van Loon writes easily and gracefully. His brief biographies have gaiety. When the Bachs sit down with the Breughels in the market place of the old town of Veere, the Bachs draw bows while the Breughels draw the Bachs, and both dynasties are truly happy. The book, as a whole, is unified by a point of view and a manner. The book has behind it the character of a man; it is the projection of the mind. That mind is a bit conventional in both prejudice and praise, but it is a liberal and critical mind and, above all, civilized.

If Mr. Van Loon's book is not particularly original or penetrating, it serves the useful purpose of causing us to think of and perhaps read or reread these giants. And these writers of the Old World are solid, substantial figures. Beside them not only the delicate Chopin and the reclusive Emily Dickinson but all our modern writers seem thin and slight and amorphous shadows.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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Mrs. Eddy
said to **Arthur Brisbane"**

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ARTHUR BRISBANE

This book, describing the interview, is an illuminating, historical document, so vivid and profoundly interesting that the reader feels as though he had also been present on that occasion.

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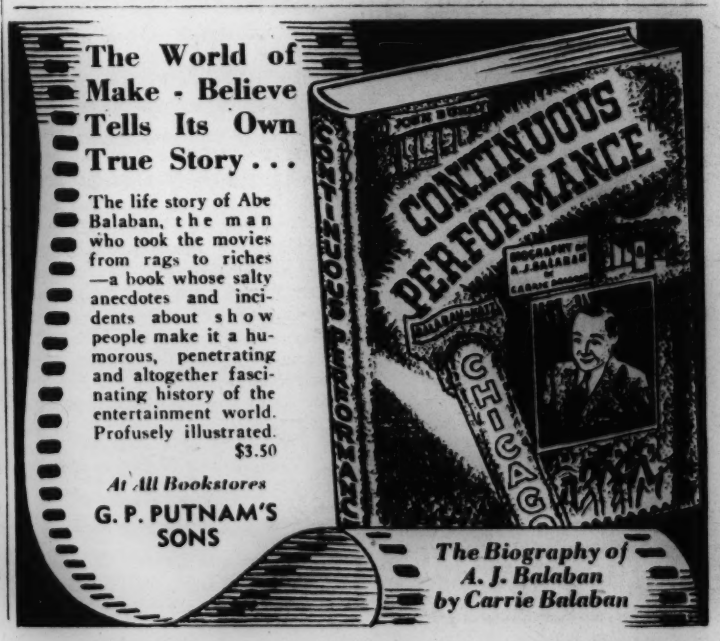
The Book Window

The History of the United States Army, by William Addleman Ganoe (Appleton-Century, $5), is a sort of book of annals, telling from the military point of view what has happened in the United States since the republic's beginning. The lesson is taught that good fighting preparation has always had an effective outcome and that bad preparation has had poor consequences. Discussed from a novel standpoint is the Mexican War, as providing opportunity for Jefferson Davis to develop into the logical head of the Southern Confederacy.

Progressive Harmony, by Raymond C. Robinson (Bruce Humphries, $3), goes over the theory according to which music of melody and chord has been written from the sixteenth century to the present. While it reviews doctrine taught by the long line of pedagogues from Rameau down, it considers the problems of composing according to modern educational methods. It is a workshop manual as well as a technical treatise.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. . Tokyo

(Continued from Page 5)

the coal supply of the Pacific Coast, disrupted the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, ended talk of a second front, produced a widespread demand for bringing the navy home, and, together with Germany's submarine campaign, placed all North America in a giant pincers movement, with the Japanese on one side and German submarines on the other.

Radio Tokyo tries to convince America alternately that China is being run by Communists and that she is about to make a separate peace with Japan any day. Great Britain is said to have "deserted" Australia, and is exploiting gullible America to pull British chestnuts out of the fire in the Far East. At the same time, the Australians are "fast becoming the forty-ninth state of imperialist America."

Japan's role in East Asia is slickly advertised as being identical to our Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere, and Tokyo denies any Japanese menace to the Americas. (Prominent Japanese Government spokesmen, however, have long referred to the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Aleutian Islands as being within Japan's "rightful sphere"; and Japan's belief in the Emperor's destiny to lead the entire world in the "way of the gods" is well documented.) American isolationists are alternately praised and sympathized with, and anti-Administration newspapers are quoted at length as the "voice of the American people."

Most of the broadcasts are poorly done, the constant errors of grammar and pronunciation indicating that the Japanese-Americans either refuse to serve Nippon or are not trusted by the Government. The announcers, with a few exceptions (Oregon-born Charles Yoshii, for example), are poor speakers, stumbling over their lines and often as not appearing to be surprised at the contents of their own programs. Yoshii has been labeled "Lord Hee Hee" by his former high school principal in Portland.

In an effort to attract a sizable American audience, Tokyo featured for a time a third-rate jazz band called "The New Order Rhythm Boys." This was later given up as a bad job. A widespread search has been made for an American who will propagandize the United States, but the only one found so far is a shrill-voiced woman who calls herself Frances Hopkins.

The most effective device Tokyo has developed for building an American audience is the trick of broadcasting prisoners' names and personal messages, a technique borrowed from the Germans and the British. Families with sons or husbands formerly stationed on Wake, on Guam, or in the Philippines are assumed to be "naturals" for this program, and Tokyo gives it all the power at its command, so that it can be heard east of the Rockies. The prisoners are all required to say that they are well treated. They are not trusted to broadcast directly to America; their messages are transcribed and edited. But occasionally they slip in something which is revealing.

One bright lad said that he was "very well fed" and that he weighed as much as he did on his honeymoon. This passed the Japanese censors, but the prisoner's family reported that he had gained 40 pounds since his wedding trip, and they understood his message: he had lost 40 pounds on Japanese prison-camp rations. Another soldier ended his message with "Keep 'em flying!" Apparently the censor did not get the significance of this phrase.

* * *

"Light from the East" is Tokyo's present mainstay on its North American beam. This daily commentary portrays the beauties of life in Japan as compared with barbarous conditions in America. In July it started a special series of talks called "Tokyo Diary," which led out in this manner: "Premier Tojo is back in Tokyo after traveling as far south as the island of Shikoku. . . . In the United States, the President goes campaigning before election and forgets all his promises after he has been elected. In Japan, the Premier attends strictly to his work before and during election and lets the people make up their minds for themselves. If the people vote confidence in the Government, the Prime Minister then and then only goes campaigning. He goes to the electorate not to make high-sounding promises, but to thank them. That is the difference between Japan and the United States. . . .

"Frequently Premier Tojo goes out for a stroll and he mingles with the common people as one of them, wearing a plain dress no different from that of an ordinary workman. . . . Just the other day Premier Tojo went out for an early morning stroll just in a plain kimono. 'Good morning,' the Premier greeted a stranger. The startled woman raised her eyes in surprise to confront the head of the Cabinet, who spoke in such a friendly manner to this ordinary housewife, proving himself to be so illustrious. It is such behavior that moves the people of Japan to gratitude and happiness. . . .

* * *

"In another of his walks Premier Tojo passed a man driving a fine and spirited horse. 'May I ask how old your horse is?' the Premier asked. 'I would also like to know how much you paid for him.' When the answers had been made, Premier Tojo paid high tribute to the cart driver for keeping his horse in such wonderful condition and then talked of ordinary things with this ordinary man." Thus the Japanese commentator revealed, without realizing it, the fact that even a cheap show of democracy is still valued in the Mikado's own land.

Another example of unconscious humor is the following statement from Radio Tokyo in July of this year: "The Japanese people in general believe, without a doubt, that Japan will win the war. Victory is right around the corner, they know, but they also know it might take years to obtain."

Before the war broke out, Tokyo probably had a faithful audience of several thousands of Pacific Coast Japanese. Since Pearl Harbor, their shortwave receivers have been confiscated, but this has not prevented Tokyo from actually increasing its volume of Japanese-language broadcasts beamed to this country. Apparently Japan considers the time and money spent on these programs to be a good gamble, even if only a few dozen people can hear or understand them.

THE STAR IN THE EAST

From the Picture in the Royal Collection, London

When Jesus Still Was Very Young

By MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL

When Jesus still was very young
Did Mary ever speak to him
Of shepherds watching in green fields,
Of singing heavens opening,
Or how an angel cried, "Fear not,
For unto you a child is born"?
Did she tell how the shepherds left
Their flocks and came to Bethlehem
And found him resting in the straw
The gentle cattle close to him?
Perhaps his mother knew how soon
Would come his own brief shepherding,
How hard and steep the path might wind,
How many lambs he had to find,
And so kept still,
And smoothed and stroked his little head
As mothers will.

She must have watched him at his play
And wondered at his sweet, wise way—
Then when his hour for rest had come
And moving shadows touched their home,
Did Mary tell by candle-light
How once upon a shining night
Three Kings came riding by a star
To find the Christ, with gold and myrrh,
Then knelt before him worshiping?
I think instead,
When she had put him safe in bed
She drew the blankets closer still
To shield that dear, beloved head,
As mothers will,
Then in the deepening twilight prayed:
"Father! Take care of this Thy son,
Take care of him, this precious one!"

Right

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"The Actor Can Leave It All To Us"

MOST PEOPLE in colorful positions today suffer from the illusion that their work would be of interest to no one but themselves.

Workers in the theatrical costume business will tell you in all sincerity that they really don't know what there is interesting to say about their work; they come to work every morning and go home every night, and it's a steady job, and—oh, yes—they have been with the same concern for 15 years, if that's any use to you.

These seamstresses and cutters and dressers may be too close to their job to appreciate its color, but many are experts in their line. Some are authorities on Shakespeare, on history, on periods of fashion, and on the opera. The cutters learn to know from a glance at the sketch of a single costume, how much material will be needed to dress a whole chorus.

Some of the people in the costuming business drifted into it from the stage. Max Friedel of the Brooks Costume Company in New York was once Caruso's dresser. The great tenor became so attached to him that he insisted upon Friedel's remaining in his dressing room during each performance. People used to come to Max and say, "If I could only take your place, even for an hour! What a privilege it must be to work with Caruso!" But it was just a job to Friedel. He liked Caruso all right. It wasn't that.

"Enrico Caruso was a nice man," he says, with his German accent still strong after 40 years of being an American, "but I used to say to them, 'I sometimes wish you could take my place.' " You hardly notice the glamor in the job, he explains, after five years.

Friedel was a dresser with the Metropolitan Opera Company for 20 years or more and can prescribe the proper costume for every part in any one of 200 operas. If you tell him you are to sing the part of Leonora's brother in La Forza del Destino—he knows what costume you should have and where it is on the long racks at Brooks. He will fit you unerringly from shoes to headdress and you need have no worries about the authenticity of the costume. With Shakespearean roles he is equally familiar. Tell him, "I have the part of Touchstone in 'As You Like It,' and he knows not only that Touchstone is a clown, but just what type of clown he is and what kind of costume he would wear.

"The customer can leave it all to us," he says. He is modestly proud of his knowledge, but his use of it he considers utilitarian. He is head salesman at Brooks', and he has to sell just as hard-headedly as if he were a dealer in machine-tools. There is slight romance in it, as far as he is concerned.

In the 15 years he has worked for Brooks, Max Friedel has learned a great deal about the big-business aspects of costuming. "First of all," he says, "you have to learn that there is no arguing with the designer. If his sketches call for a color that never was on land or sea—well," he shrugged, "you have to get it."

The war has made changes, of course. Designers are not essential to the War Production Board, and consequently both textiles and dyes have taken on limits. A designer who once could demand all-silk crepe, or fine all-wool gabardine for a costume, with every confidence of getting it, may now have to do with substitutes.

But ingenuity is as unlimited as ever in the theatrical business, and we have no doubt the theater patron will continue to see startling, gorgeous, and even subtle color schemes on the stage for the duration.

Color is as much the stock in trade of the theatrical costumer as are textiles. The new ice-show which Sonya Henie is presenting uses phosphureted satin costumes in one number—the kind that shine weirdly in the dark. In their unfinished state in Brooks' workrooms the vivid lengths of yellow satin seemed to glow even in daylight as seamstresses bent over them with intent faces.

Norman Bel Geddes, in his designs for the costumes in the Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey Circus this year, used color deliberately and skillfully. The contract for these costumes amounted to around $250,000. Costumes for some musical shows cost $100,000.

The hip-length scarlet mesh stockings worn in one number in the Circus cost $5 per pair, and, according to the wardrobe mistress, wear out with sad rapidity. At times one can understand why people in the costume business don't see much romance to it.

Theatrical costumes for the big shows are by no means made out of tinsel and shoddy. Rich, heavy serges go into the military outfits, cloth of gold is the $5-a-yard variety guaranteed not to tarnish, chiffons and tulles are of the finest quality. The embroidery, when embroidery there is, is done by hand and as painstakingly as it would be in the workrooms of the great couturiers. Honest workmanship is the foundation upon which profits are made and reputations built in this land of make-believe.

The costume business has its griefs, as does any other. In the large firms there is one unbreakable rule: finish the job on time, whatever happens. A show can't open without costumes, and regardless of overtime, extra help, or superhuman effort, the costumes must be delivered on the date promised. But what does the costume maker do when approvals are returned late, when deliveries of materials are delayed, when the designer or the producer or both are behind schedule? He puts on heavy shifts of workers, who keep at the job day and night. And perhaps in the end he loses money.

This is not quite as grievous a situation as it may sound, however, for the cutters and the salesmen are good estimators and have learned not to lose money for the firm while giving the producer a fair price. But occasionally it means a net loss on a job—which perhaps only goes to prove that in today's world romance and hard reality sometimes make strange alliances.

LAURA B. HADDOCK.

Willinger and Vandamm Photos

SHAKESPEAREAN ROLES

Alexander Knox and Vivien Leigh in "Romeo and Juliet." Above: Mady Christian as Gertrude, Rhys Williams as Polonius, and Henry Edwards as Claudius, the King, in "Hamlet." Right: Maurice Evans in the Title Role of "Macbeth." All Wear Costumes Which Must Be Historically Correct in Every Detail

MAN'S TREASURES

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Through the White House Fence

PERHAPS YOU ARE ONE of the thousands who have gazed through the steel pickets that bound The White House grounds and marvelled on the greenness of the lawns; the simple beauty of the structure surrounded by aging elms, beeches and other trees. Likely, too, as you stood there, particularly your first time, you looked with mingled awe and curiosity.

Not many years ago, you could have walked freely along the pathways to the plain, gracious white structure. In fact, you could have walked right in and had a glimpse of the inside of this home of presidents that today is the focal point of two worlds aligned against each other. But that day is gone when it was considered a right of every citizen to walk humbly or to barge boldly across the grounds of the president's home, onto his porch and into his very house.

One day late this spring when these trees and the lawns beneath them were a vivid green, I walked into The White House for an interview with the chief gardener and foreman of The White House grounds.

William S. Reeves has watched 38 seasons and quite a number of presidents come and go while he has tended the flowers and shrubbery of The White House grounds.

"I have always tried to arrange the flowers inside the house before the President and his family are up," he said. "My contacts with the presidents and their wives are almost always unexpected and surprising—like the time I was taking a vase of chrysanthemums upstairs. President Harding happened to be waiting for the elevator when I got up to the second floor. 'Good-morning, Reeves,' he said. 'You're the meanest man I know. Chrysanthemums are my favorite flowers and never yet have you put one on my desk.'"

* * *

Reeves immediately ordered two dozen more cut, even though they were a little green. And from that time on, if there was a chrysanthemum to be had it went to President Harding.

Back in Theodore Roosevelt's administration, Reeves worked in the greenhouses. Teddy Roosevelt and his wife were very social folk. Always they had guests to meals, not only at dinner, but at luncheon and frequently at breakfast. So The White House gardeners were kept busy. They fitted vases for every room in the house. In the dining-room there was always a silver bowl filled with seasonal blooms and at each side of it small cut glass vases with flowers in them. Every night at dinner the Theodore Roosevelts had a corsage placed at each plate for the ladies and a boutonniere for the gentlemen.

It was Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt who helped her husband to change all The White House gardens. They put in old-fashioned colonial gardens, one on the east side of the south portico and one on the west side of it. Little walks were arranged all through the beds. Here old-fashioned perennials grew, such as phlox, delphinium, forget-me-nots, wall flowers, iris, English hardy daisies—and here and there a few roses. Mrs. Roosevelt liked them cut fresh and brought to her suite every morning.

Mrs. Wilson changed the design of the gardens. She consulted with Reeves and a landscape artist and had the east garden transformed. Here she put in a pool with goldfish and water lilies. She changed the west garden to a simple rose garden with narcissi planted in between the rose bushes. Gardener Reeves remembers her as a motherly woman who was always concerned with the comfort of others. The rose-lined path that the President took from The White House to his offices became known as "The President's Rose Walk."

March 4, 1829—comments on the variety of vegetables and herbs the grounds yielded in his day. To walk in the gardens at dawn on hot June days delighted him.

He wrote in his diary: "In this small garden of not less than two acres there are forest and fruit trees, shrubs, hedges, esculent vegetables, kitchen and medicinal herbs, hothouse plants, flowers and weeds to the amount, I conjecture, of at least one thousand.—From the small patch where the medicinal herbs stand together I plucked this morning leaves of balsam and hyssop, marjoram, mint, rue, sage, tansy, tarragon and wormwood, one-half of which were known to me only by name—the tarragon not even by that."

Mrs. Warren Harding restored the formality of The White House. She loved lavish floral decorations and was always appreciative of them. She always came downstairs to praise the work of the decorators. They worked extra hard to please her. To her friends she was generous and thoughtful. Often as one of her guests left, she would say to the secret service man near her, "Here—wrap up this vase and flowers and give it to Mrs. B—when she leaves."

Grace Goodhue Coolidge loved yellow roses. She liked to have flowers brought up to her rooms and to arrange them herself.

"Often I'd come into her suite," said Reeves, "and see her flying about fixing flowers and whistling."

Sorrow came to Mrs. Coolidge in the sudden death of her youngest son, Calvin, junior, while the Coolidges were in the Executive Mansion. Flowers gave her unspoken comfort. Always she kept a bowl of them beside her son's picture. Sometimes there were just a few pansies, sometimes forget-me-nots, sometimes roses.

* * *

And quite often The White House attendants would see a yellow rose bud tucked in the turned back sheet of Calvin, junior's, bed.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover was a busy woman while she lived in The White House. Occasionally, she would order a special bouquet for a friend, arrange and tie it with a ribbon herself. Especially does Reeves recall her fondness for calla lilies. Perhaps they reminded her of those grown in her own yard in Palo Alto, California.

The name, Roosevelt, means "field of roses." The Roosevelts are descendants of Cloes Martenzen van Rosenvelt, who had come from Holland to America about 1649. The name in Dutch translates to field of roses. It was later Anglicized to Roosevelt.

With the coming of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to The White House, came added informality. The White House uses what it has like all American families. If there aren't enough flowers, Reeves employs plenty of green.

For unusual effects he believes in staying to one color or its contrast or blend. For instance, with rich pink, he uses light pink; with red, white; with yellow, blue.

Most gorgeous and formal table setting used in the Franklin Roosevelts' time was during the entertaining of King George VI and Elizabeth, Queen of England.

"We really did things right then," said Reeves.

* * *

On the occasion of the formal dinner for the visiting sovereigns, The White House used its gold service. The centerpiece is a mirror or plateau, 14 feet long and two feet wide. It was purchased in the time of Dolly Madison. It is trimmed with gold and at each corner or post there are figures of ladies. For the center of the plateau, Reeves used white orchids with purple throats and in each figure were sprays of lilies of the valley. More than 500 orchids were used to get the effect; and from the post figures trailed maiden-hair fern.

Eleanor Roosevelt has never been able to decide which flower she likes the best, although she is particularly fond of dahlias. Like all the first ladies, she likes the red and pink Radiance and the Duchess de Brabaunt, a soft pink bedding rose that is very fragrant and goes back to her Uncle Teddy's time. She has often said that when she leaves The White House she will miss the flowers most.

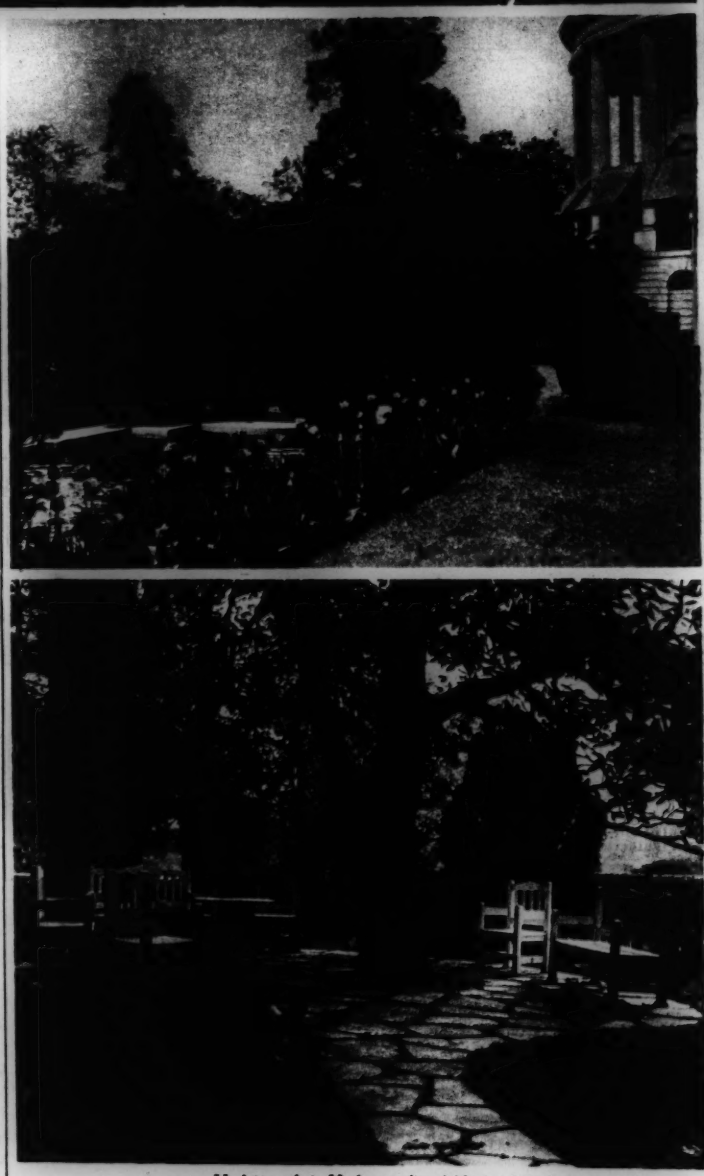
But these are hard and practical days and she has already discussed having a victory garden wherein will come up vegetables rather than flowers and meals rather than beauty.

LILLIAN PORTER SAY.

© Harris & Ewing

FOR FORMAL DINNERS

A Banquet Provides Opportunity for White House Gardeners to Display Their Choice Blooms. Here Table Bouquets Are Enhanced by the Beauty of Green Palms in the Semicircle, and the Mantel Is Heaped With Bloom



Underwood & Underwood and National Park Service Photos

WATER GARDENS AND OUTDOOR ROOMS

Tulips and Other Flowers Edge the Pool Which Mrs. Wilson Built in the East Garden, and the Tea Garden (Above) Provides a Pleasant, Shaded Nook for a Few Guests

Mrs. Taft was very fond of cherry trees. It was her dream to make Potomac Park as beautiful as Luneta Park in Manila. Her interest in having a blossom festival in Washington inspired the Japanese to send a big shipment of their cherry trees. Reeves remembers when the first shipment arrived.

It was during Edith Galt Wilson's residence in The White House that gardener Reeves became a shepherd. It is his theory that as President and Mrs. Wilson, the second, drove in Maryland one evening, she saw lambs gamboling on the green grass on some estate and thought how pretty they would look on The White House lawn. Perhaps in his careful, methodical way, the President thought the lambs would save cutting the grass. Anyway there came a spring morning when President Wilson sent out to Reeves direct: "Stop cutting the grass with the mower. The sheep are coming."

* * *

To Reeves' amazement, 18 sheep were turned loose on The White House lawn. They remained until they had multiplied into 48, eaten up almost every bush on the place, and nibbled grass so infrequently that it grew almost two feet high.

On George Washington's birthday, February 22, 1918, twin lambs were born. Mrs. Wilson named them George and Martha.

"I had a card from her while they were at the Peace Conference in Europe," Reeves explained. "She wrote as follows:

"'I guess George and Martha are pretty grown up by now. I know they are getting the best of care. Best regards to the folks back home.'"

When the sheep were sheared, the wool was auctioned off to the highest bidder and the proceeds devoted to war relief.

Practical agriculture had quite a place in The White House establishment back in the days of the nation's earlier presidents. John Quincy Adams—March 4, 1825, to

Toys and a Diplomat

RECENTLY THERE WAS SHOWN in Mexico City an interesting exhibition of pictures painted by Ceferino Palencia, former minister plenipotentiary and governor in Republican Spain. This man of affairs now turns joyfully to his new vocation and devotes himself to painting the popular arts of Mexico.

Palencia maintains that the essence of art lies in popular handicrafts. "Show me the toys of the children of the poor, or the common people in any country, and I find in them the art and aspirations of the people. This is particularly true of Mexico, where the quaint straw toys, little dolls made of shells, wooden houses and automobiles, clay burros and musicians, express in idealized yet whimsical form the sorrows and poverty and strength of the people."

Diego Rivera, a friend of Palencia, has said: "But, Ceferino, you have found the soul of Mexico in objects we Mexicans overlooked. You found it in the small playthings of native children, while the rest of us looked for it in historical facts and trends and movements. Who will say which of us has come closer to the heart of things?"

There is a difference, however, between these painters who once studied under the same master in Madrid. Palencia paints the engaging little playthings in their vivid colors and with their comical expressions. His brush records freshly and accurately. There is no purpose beyond faithful portrayal. The toys speak for themselves. But Rivera paints with a thesis. He analyzes and moralizes with his brush. Rivera strives to foster reforms in his native land; Palencia accepts the native expression in popular art for what it is, without commentary or interpretation.

While the painted pig shows the fanciful Mexican turning pottery to playful purpose, the straw figure is an adaptation of the art of weaving and basketry. Mexicans were able weavers and potters in the past, and it is not surprising that craftsmen shaped an amusing toy lovingly from leftovers, just as a mother makes a little tart for her child from the surplus ingredients of a pie. Toys take the shapes of people, animals and legends that little folks love and dream about. Plaited and woven from straw, donkeys, deer, horses and cows can seem very lifelike. Recall the little straw rabbit in Elizabeth Morrow's "Painted Pig" that could wiggle its ears. The spots and dots, the zigzags and checkers, the fringed and leafy patterns help to make a picturesque spectacle of this little community of straw folk.

In these reproductions of pictures by Ceferino Palencia, we see serenaders, fruit vendors (and such fruit!), a burro rider. Many other toys have been painted by this artist. Next spring a collection of his canvases of Mexican popular arts is scheduled to tour the United States.

DOROTHY ADLOW

STRAW FIGURES
By Ceferino Palencia

Clean Clothes!

The mobile laundry units which the Government has put to work in the various war zones are doing a standout, if less spectacular, job of backing up the efforts of both the men and deadly machines in waging battle with the enemy.

Even in remote and primitive reaches of the world Uncle Sam's army men are getting modern American laundry service, thanks to the developments achieved by the professional laundry industry and adopted by the Government.

..From Decatur to Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 2)

this time Decatur's men were aboard the Philadelphia.

The precipitate attack was but the matter of less than an hour. Decatur, for a moment, had dreamed of working the ship off the shoal with the rising tide and making way with her. The deck of the Philadelphia became a shambles and was soon afire fore and aft, the signal for the retreat of Decatur.

Flames from the burning ship lighted up the sea and shore for half a mile, but with parting shots with all the ammunition left, the Intrepid put to sea, but not before Decatur sent a message to the Bashaw that he would return. Returning to the flagship of the fleet, it was found that not a man of the Intrepid had received a mortal wound. As they withdrew, a mighty explosion on the Philadelphia strewed the harbor's mouth with wreckage. Lord Nelson, who himself previously had had a hand in the same sort of thing, called the exploit "the most daring seafaring act of the time."

Preble, who had the high command, welcomed and congratulated the young lieutenant aboard the flagship and recommended him for the post of captain.

Again a fleet of indiscriminate composition came before Tripoli—a frigate, three brigs, three schooners, six gunboats, and two bombards — cannon-mounted barges which had been traded for with the King of Naples. The Bashaw then briefly had another opportunity of showing off his insolent disdain by refusing to parley.

Bars and reefs kept the fleet well offshore, but Decatur, with a task force, once again, with three gunboats, headed direct for the harbor's mouth, coming up with the enemy craft, more heavily armed than his.

Decatur cried out an order to board and lock in a struggle to the finish. No quarter was asked, none was given. He saw his brother, James, on another of the flotilla, shot by a Tripolitan captain, who had feigned an offer of surrender as he asked to come alongside. The officer, unable to hold his advantage, retreated within the harbor under protection of the shore batteries. Decatur followed at close haul. Decatur and MacDonough, with 10 men, at the moment of collision with the enemy, cut through the guard and faced the Tripolitan captain, who slashed at the young lieutenant with a pike staff, which broke Decatur's sword at the hilt.

At this juncture, Reuben James, though wounded, rose from his knees and offered his body to ward off the blow aimed at his superior. James was struck down but Decatur, in a moment of improvisation, aimed a pistol at the Turk, shooting, as the somewhat apocryphal legend has it, from the inside of his trousers' pocket.

Three more attacks by Decatur and his men were brought off within the week, when the idea came to him to make use of the Intrepid as a fire ship and sail it head on into the Bashaw's fleet. A hundred barrels of powder, a hundred fabricated bombs, primed to go off in train one after the other, did the trick as planned. The daring crew which navigated the Intrepid were all lost in the venture, but the piracy of Barbary was, from this time, all but extinguished, only spasmodic forays coming after.

The news of the American exploit spread throughout the coasts of Barbary and in due time the pirate chieftains of Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco took the lesson to heart and began to weaken in their pretensions that the Mediterranean was their own particular closed sea. The Italians of a later day, remembering this concept, though ignoring its extinction, thought to bring it to life again with the claim of the Mediterranean as their very own Mare Nostrum.

... Peace With Freedom

(Continued from Page 9)

freedom will find its balance. Restraints will be imposed to prevent freedom from degenerating into libertarianism or oppression of the weak by the strong.

The might of powerful classes will be restricted for the sake of the weaker classes, of powerful nations for the sake of less advanced nations. Otherwise, there will be no freedom for any one, and the beautiful vision of the old Prophets, of the Evangelists, of our modern leaders will remain mere dreams without an international organization. Fear, want and hatred will continue to prevail, some religions will be repressed and others will assume the role of dictators, freedom of speech will be taken from the mouths of some and will become despotic edicts or unrestrained falsehoods in the mouths of others. "We must keep at it, together," till we form this organization.

But, of course, even a good organization, even after a complete victory, will not be enough. Nowhere near enough! Belief in the redeeming power of new orders and new organizations and new laws is one of the main errors of our time. They alone are very insufficient. We must have them as the framework of a house but the framework alone does not make a home. To give power to our approaching world organization and meaning to our coming victory, there must be people who have personally found freedom, who know peace, who have liberated themselves from fear and hatred and pride. To say that may seem banal; not to say it would be false and vain.

No social device can completely free us from fear. There may be fear under Communism, under monarchies, in Republics. There may be fear in palaces and fear in mansions. We must individually accept the faith which casts out fear and find the truth that makes us free. We must do that now. It is vain to tell the world of that freedom, if we haven't it in our hearts.

Want, also, is partly subjective. We do not live by bread alone. We are far more than meat and raiment. It is certain that in this age of vast corporations we need some basic and rigid social regulations, but they alone are very insufficient. Unless we practice simplicity in our habits, cast out all covetousness, and act kindly toward our fellows, no conceivable organization will free us from all want.

So it is with all freedoms! The spring of a longing for freedom and the home of freedom is the heart. Those who have not learned that can bear no true freedom. Perfect freedom, disciplining itself and pouring out freedom to others, is not made with hands.

All these facts open a beautiful vista for us common men and women. We are not generals or statesmen or industrial wizards. But we, too, are builders. We help spread the word of freedom; we fight the fight of freedom; we support the organization of world freedom, but, above all, we may embody freedom! We may demonstrate freedom in every act and pour out freedom in every contact. We may be free from fear, free from vain wants, free in our use of noble, brotherly, truthful words, free in our worship of God.

We must never relax, never falter. We must keep at it, together. Keep at it in fighting for freedom; in working for freedom; above all, in living in freedom with all our fellow men.

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Baby Ruth
CANDY
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Save this recipe!
½ cup butter, or other shortening
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1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces
Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.
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CRISPY, CRUNCHY, CHEWY COOKIES!
☆ Everybody will love them with the delightful and tempting flavor of Baby Ruth Candy, Rich in Dextrose. Bake a batch today... they cost so little to make—they're so tasty—so good. Send them to the boys in service... keep the cookie jar filled!
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Heinz Old-time Homemade Flavor is Now Concentrated in these 6 New Condensed Soups!

NOW you can enjoy the richest, most downright satisfying condensed soups you ever set spoon to — *Heinz* Condensed Soups that save vital time *and* bring you all the luscious, unforgettable goodness of Heinz ready-to-serve favorites! Months of thorough research—of sampling and seasoning and tasting and testing—have gone into these energy-giving dishes... prepared to the highest nutrition standards. All the select ingredients that gave their robust flavors to fully prepared Heinz Soups are used even *more* generously in Heinz Condensed Soups! Your grocer has these new treats in stock.

Try one of these six thrifty, quick-to-fix soups tonight!

1. **CREAM OF TOMATO**—made from "aristocrat" tomatoes, thick cream and fragrant spices.
2. **CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP**—brimful of chicken and golden Heinz-made egg noodles.
3. **CREAM OF GREEN PEA**—a rich medley of heavy cream and fresh, tender peas.
4. **VEGETABLE SOUP WITH BEEF STOCK**—over a dozen vegetables simmered in lusty meat stock.
5. **VEGETARIAN VEGETABLE SOUP**—delectable vegetables cooked without any meat.
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Add equal amounts of water (or milk to cream soups) and get 20 fluid ounces from the contents of every container!

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